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LIQUOR SITUATION IN PANAMA SINCE THE WAR ENDED

Condition of Confusion Declared to Exist at Present Owing to Recent Change From War to Civil Régime in Canal Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—The desirability of a clear-cut definition of the policy to be followed between the United States and the republic of Panama on the subject of the influence of vicious resorts upon the United States military and naval forces stationed on the isthmus has been illustrated lately in a striking way. During the war, the command of the military and naval forces, as well as of the Panama Canal, was vested in the general commanding the United States troops on the isthmus of Panama. This arrangement was in accordance with an act of Congress empowering the President to make the arrangement effective at his discretion.

The arrangement was put into effect soon after the United States entered the war, and it was in pursuance of his powers that the general commanding the troops issued an order preventing both the military and the naval forces from entering the cities of Panama and Colon, as long as the vicious conditions in these cities remained as they were. This order applied to the enlisted men of the army and the navy. It did not affect the civilian employees of the Panama Canal, but the majority of these employees entered upon a sympathetic and voluntary strike, so called, against these conditions, by voluntarily applying the rules enforced with reference to the soldiers and sailors to themselves, with, of course, some exceptions. At the same time the commanding general issued an order, which the courts sustained, preventing the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone.

Manufacture Stopped

It must be understood that the Governor of the Panama Canal had no power to prevent the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone. This required an act of Congress, and this act had never been passed. The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the Canal Zone was put an end to by an act of the Canal Zone Commission about seven years ago, and the abolition was maintained in force successfully by Governors Goethals and Harding; but there was no legal power to prevent the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone except through congressional action, and this action had not been taken until the recent bill introduced into Congress to make the Canal Zone bone dry was submitted.

President Wilson in the latter part of December, while in Paris, issued an order restoring the civil régime on the Canal Zone, and returning the military, naval, and civil governments to their respective functions, as existing before the Canal Zone was put under control of the military authorities. The result of this order was that the naval forces then reverted to the command of the admiral in charge, the military forces to the command of the general in command, the civil government of the Canal Zone to the hands of the Governor of the Panama Canal; and the control of Panama and Colon remains in the hands of the Panama Government, without the right of interference on the part of the general in command, except as covered by certain special conditions embodied in the treaty between the two countries.

Order Is Promulgated

Immediately upon the receipt of the President's order on the isthmus, it was promulgated by General Blatchford, the Governor of the Panama Canal assuming his powers as above, and the admiral in charge of the naval forces assuming control of these forces. As soon as this was done, the admiral in charge of the naval forces issued an order permitting the naval forces to enter the cities of Panama and Colon, while General Blatchford remained firm in his refusal to allow military forces to circulate in these cities during the existing conditions, to which he has taken strong exception. The result has been that a considerable degree of confusion has existed, because the sailors are allowed their liberty in these towns and the soldiers are not, and until the bone-dry bill is passed, liquor may now be introduced into the Canal Zone, to which the soldiers are confined. The efforts to smuggle liquor to them are rendered much easier than when the order of the commanding general prohibiting the introduction of liquors into the Canal Zone was effective.

There is a decree of the Panama Government on the statute books of Panama, forbidding the sale of liquor to men in uniform, but abundant observation shows that in many cases this regulation has not been carried out, so far as the sale of liquor to the sailors is concerned, since they have been allowed to return to the cities of Panama and Colon.

This quadrangular condition on the isthmus, in which there are four distinct governments to all practical purposes, and a population of 100,000 people, has a tendency to make the situation look ridiculous in the eyes of those who wish to see law and order enforced.

NO RECOGNITION FOR POLICE UNION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—With the Secretary of State's approval, the Commissioner of Police has announced for the information of all ranks, that the War Cabinet decided last Thursday that recognition should not be given to the Police Union.

DIVISION UPON TREATY CLAUSES

Supporters of the Program of President Wilson Concerned Over Opposition in France to Inclusion of League Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Supporters of President Wilson on the League of Nations project are somewhat concerned at what would appear to be differences of opinion between the United States peace delegation and the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, over the question as to whether or not the league constitution should be made part of the treaty which is to bring the war to a conclusion.

According to reports reaching senators, the French Foreign Minister apparently takes the position which the opponents of the league in this country have taken, namely, that the supreme question of the hour is the conclusion of peace and the imposition of terms on the Central Powers. For this reason the league opponents here side with the French representative as against the United States delegation. The assertion has been frequently made in the last few days by the political opponents of the President that he and the delegation which he chose are inclined to be more favorable to German interests than are the French delegation at the Peace Conference.

France in Minority

That there have been differences of opinion on certain questions is true, but on the most important issue, namely, the treatment to be accorded Germany on the matter of food supply, the United States and Great Britain stood together and overcame the unyielding attitude of France.

Realizing the bitterness of France after four years of war, there is little doubt here that the policy pursued by the British and American delegates will justify itself.

On the question of embodying the league constitution in the peace treaty, President Wilson's attitude is warmly defended by his supporters. Leaving this matter to a later convention, they assert, would gravely jeopardize the whole project, and once peace was concluded and vital questions settled, many of the nations would approach the question of the league on the basis of what had already been accomplished.

They also assert that to include in the peace treaty a general formula regarding a League of Nations would merely amount to an empty declaration overshadowed by the facts of the treaty. For this reason, President Wilson's next move is anticipated with great interest.

Miles Poindexter, Republican Senator from the State of Washington, issued yesterday a statement in which he discussed the alleged differences of opinion at the Peace Conference. This statement is, in part, as follows: "That the American delegation should be piqued at the French is nothing new. They have consistently tended to oppose the French and to favor the Germans; as to boundaries, as to punitive indemnities, as to internationalization of the Kiel Canal, as to feeding the Germans, as to punishment of the Kaiser; since the very beginning of the conference, the American people, however, are for France."

President Is Criticized

"The greatest progress toward peace was made during the President's brief visit to America. If he had stayed away a week longer, peace would have been consummated. Immediately on his rearrival in France the peace treaty is again delayed. The President has no power whatever to say what shall or what shall not be in the peace treaty, except with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the senators present concurring, and if the constitution of the League of Nations presented by the President is embodied in the peace treaty there will be no peace treaty, because the Senate will not consent to it. A sufficient number of senators have already advised against it."

"The peace treaty is to be a treaty between Germany and the Allies, and as Germany is not to be a member of the proposed league, it is difficult to see how that can be embodied in a treaty with Germany. Let peace be made and our troops be brought home. Why is not the entente able to guarantee peace in Europe? If the American delegation refuses to make peace with Germany, let the entente make peace with Germany, and let Congress assemble and declare peace and pass a law to bring the American army home."

"Congress has the same power to declare peace that it has to declare war; and has full control over all movements of the army and navy, including the Commander-in-Chief. There have been some misconceptions of the elementary features of our government."

HEALTH BILLS IN OREGON NULLIFIED

In All Cases Where Issue of Personal Freedom Was Clearly Drawn, the Medical Measure Either Failed or Was Amended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Efforts through a number of measures to impose the will of medical practitioners upon all of the people of Oregon in regard to healing and the preservation of health were largely nullified by the Oregon Legislature in its session just brought to a close. While a number of members in both houses did what they could in efforts to make effective the proposals of the medical practitioners, the majority repeatedly demonstrated its belief in the justice of the cause of those who sought for themselves the same freedom of method and practice as they conceded to those holding to the medical measure. In each case where this issue was clearly drawn the medical measure either failed outright or was amended so as to remove the objections raised.

One of the strongest contests was that concerning Senate Bill No. 115, introduced by Senator John Gill, of Portland, relating to medical inspection and treatment of school children. Under this bill it was provided that physicians appointed by the State should inspect all children attending schools at stated intervals, and that parents of all who were, in the opinion of the medical men, in need of treatment for so-called disorders of the eye, ear, nose, or throat, should be notified to give them medical treatment. If within a "reasonable time" the parents did not comply with the doctor's orders, the bill provided that the State should cause the treatment to be administered, regardless of whether the parents consented or objected.

After hearings in the committee to which the measure was referred, where strong objection to the bill was made by persons who were not believers in medical methods, the measure went to the state Senate with a divided report, two members of the committee favoring and three opposing it. After debate it was killed by a vote of 19 to 11, every member of the Senate going on record in the ballot.

Other bills proposed and killed after more or less discussion were introduced with the following purposes: to provide for reorganization of the State Board of Health, with largely increased powers and financial support; to license under medical supervision "all persons who practice the healing art," and to impose upon all working people earning less than \$100 monthly compulsory health insurance, with medical attendance.

A bill to codify existing health laws and to make certain technical and other changes therein was passed, but only after the following amendment had been made a part of the measure: "Nothing in this act shall be construed to empower the State Board of Health or its representatives or any city board of health or its representatives, to interfere in any manner with the individual's right to select the physician or the mode of treatment of his choice, or to interfere with the practice of any person whose religion treats or administers to the sick or suffering by purely spiritual means; providing, however, that sanitary laws, rules, and regulations are complied with."

Drastic Measure in Idaho

Children's Medical Examination Bill Is Passed by State's Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—A drastic bill has been passed by the Idaho House of Representatives, which provides for the compulsory medical examination of all school children twice during each school year. The purpose of the measure is stated as being to the end that alleged disease may be discovered and checked, that the well-being of the children may be protected thereby.

The examination required by the act is to be made by a physician employed by the Board of County Commissioners, or it may be conducted by any physician licensed to practice in the State, if the child shall furnish certificate of such examination to the school principal. The bill provides that the examination shall generally consist of an inspection of the skin, eyes, ears, nose and throat, and the results reported with recommendations to the parents. The treatment for a defect may be given at public expense if the parents are unable to provide the means.

Medical Liberty League Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—There will be a public hearing tomorrow at 10 a. m. in the State House in Boston before the Committee on Public Health on the Medical Liberty League Bill. At this hearing an opportunity will be given to the public to speak.

The Medical Liberty League Bill will, if passed, repeal the law which at present makes it compulsory for all children attending the public schools in Massachusetts to be vaccinated.

SCHOLARS DEFY VACCINATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PEORIA, Illinois.—Peoria Health Department yesterday defied the State Board on its recent order to vaccinate all school children after a strike of 28 teachers and 1000 pupils, who refused to submit themselves to vaccination. When the 1000 pupils paraded through the street and shouted words of protest against the Health Department orders, city officials immediately went into a conference and rescinded the orders. They declared that after an investigation they found there was no smallpox epidemic in Peoria. Corporation Counsel Radley declared that the State Board of Health could not lawfully make rules for the city of Peoria. Nevertheless, the children did not return to school until they were assured that they would not be vaccinated.

CHINESE ASSAIL JAPANESE POLICY

Exploitation of Territory in Shantung Charged—Alleged Disclosures Viewed as Indicative of Tokyo Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The declaration of Viscount Ishii, Ambassador from Japan to the United States, that his government will demand the removal of race discrimination as a basis of joining the League of Nations, was given further illumination in the light of facts that were revealed yesterday concerning Japan's activities in China. From Chinese sources, it is learned that in Shantung Province, north of Kiaochow on the same peninsula, Japanese companies, backed by the Japanese Government, have been purchasing land and organizing trading companies since the war began. The Japanese companies control large sections of this peninsula on the southern coast of the Gulf of Chihli.

The process of gaining land and trade control in Shantung is being carried on under the same general policy of expansion.

Far Eastern diplomats here feel that when Viscount Ishii spoke as he did in New York he came nearer disclosing the true attitude of the Japanese regarding foreign policies than anything that has been said by any other responsible official of Japan recently. For it appears to Far Eastern students here that in the light of what is actually taking place in China to the westward, and in the light of what Tokyo desires to do to the eastward on the western coast of America, a League of Nations which leaves the question of immigration a domestic, and not an international, affair, is regarded as inimical to Japanese policies. The present exploitation of Shantung and the desire to remove the obstacles which would permit of the overrunning of California, Oregon and Washington, as Western senators explained to The Christian Science Monitor on Sunday, are governmental and national processes precisely of a character which a League of Nations is designed to prevent.

Far Eastern diplomats, as a rule, favor the leaving of immigration questions within the realm of domestic regulation and agreements, enabling any individual government to control the flow of other nationalities inside its border, so that the domination of one country by the nationals of another may be prevented.

Diplomats here believe, and it is safe to say every Western senator and representative knows, that if the bars were let down the Western states of the American Union would be overrun by Japanese immigrants, if no restrictive measures were taken.

Concerning the incident at Tientsin, Minister Reinsch has advised the State Department that quiet has been restored, and he is forwarding a full report of the affair between United States soldiers and Japanese soldiers by mail.

Quiet at Tientsin

United States Minister, However, Is Asked for Full Report

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Minister Reinsch at Peking advised the State Department yesterday that all was quiet at Tientsin, where there was trouble last week between American soldiers and Japanese, and that he was sending a full report of the incident by mail. The department instructed him to report all important facts by cable immediately.

The Minister made no mention of the nature of the difficulty either in yesterday's dispatch or in his message on Saturday reporting that he had sent First Secretary Spencer from Peking to investigate. Associated Press dispatches from Peking having described a raid by Americans on the Japanese Consulate in which the Consul was seriously wounded; the seizure of two Americans in the French concession; by Japanese military guards, and an attack by Japanese upon Americans at a motion picture theater in the French concession.

The fact that Minister Reinsch thought it unnecessary to send his report by cable is regarded here as indicating that he did not attach great importance to the matter.

INQUIRY INTO COAL INDUSTRY IS ENDED

Proceedings in British Investigation Brought to Rapid Conclusion in Order to Issue Wage Report on Thursday

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The coal commission held its last public sitting today, the chairman declaring early in the proceedings his determination to finish the examination of the remaining nine witnesses if the commission had to sit until midnight. The miners' strike notices expire on Saturday and the commission is pledged to report on hours and wages by Thursday. Today the claims of the surface workers were presented by several witnesses, who followed the main lines of the miners' demands. Mr. Davies, a writer on finance and economics, then gave numerous instances of colliery companies whose profits had been in most cases obscured by the capitalization of reserves or other adjustments of capital. These instances, he contended, showed that the most successful companies were able, by such methods, and by dividends which were really much larger than appeared, to return to the shareholders every few years the whole of the share capital originally supplied.

Favors Pooling Reserves

He submitted that, if the country's coal reserves were pooled, the enormous profits made by large companies would be available to meet, partially at least, any additional working costs that might be necessary, and the incentive to build up reserves for subsequent distribution which obscured the enormous profits actually being made, would disappear. Were profits thus pooled over the entire industry, and the miners shown that there was "no hanky panky," it would be quite possible to show the miners and railway men that there must be a point where they were asking more than the industry could stand.

In cross-examination, Mr. Davies confessed to little knowledge of colliery management and to ignorance that it often took 10 years to sink a shaft. He also agreed that he had not gone back to the beginnings of the companies he referred to and did not know that the Powell Duffryn Company, whose figures he quoted for five years, once paid only two small dividends in 30 years.

Opposition to Miners' Demands

Charles Tenneyson, assistant director of the Federation of British Industries, next gave evidence on the effect of the miners' demands on the country's principal industries. His tabulated statement showed that a rise in coal prices would mean an increase of 10 per cent and more in some branches of engineering, and a general rise in the prices of goods produced for the home market, with a consequent general rise in the cost of living. This, he said, would inevitably result in demands for increased wages in other industries, which, in several trades where labor was high, would be much more serious than an increase in the price of raw materials.

Again, if the coal output similarly decreased, it would mean a decrease in the amount of coal exported and an increase in the selling prices of all exports, which must eventually tend to a reduction of exports, especially to the markets where competition was keen.

Finally, Ernest Clarke, deputy chief inspector of the Board of Inland Revenue, gave the profits for the coal mining industry during the war, and said that he considered the 1914 figures represented the industry under normal conditions, that year being a typical one.

ITALIAN ENVOY LEAVES BELGRADE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—An official announcement states that the Serbian Government refused to accept the credentials of the Italian Minister, Prince Livio Borgeese, because they were addressed to the King of Serbia and not to the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The Minister therefore left Belgrade.

FORMER KAISER'S CASE IS DISCUSSED

Dutch Minister of Justice Says That Demands for Extradition Must Be Examined in Their Relation to Existing Law

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday).—In the Dutch first chamber on Friday, Professor van Embden expressed the view that nothing could be done regarding the former Kaiser until a demand for his banishment is made. When that occurs, the case need not be regarded exclusively from the standpoint of written law, but the general sentiment in favor of justice being done must be taken into account.

The Minister of Justice, replying, said that they could recognize no law other than that which existed, and any demand for extradition would be examined in its relation to the law. There was no question of a judgment not based on some law or international right, and the proper interpretation of the same was the question to be solved.

The Foreign Minister announced that the League of Nations commission in Paris desires to deliberate with neutral states' representatives, and Professor van Eysinga will go to Paris as Dutch delegate for the purpose.

Mr. Erzberger on League

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—If the Allies loaded the peace treaty with conditions going beyond President Wilson's 14 points, the German National Assembly would have to refuse its assent to the treaty, Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, declared in an address at a Berlin meeting, according to a Berlin dispatch today. The matter then would be left to a referendum of the German nation, he said.

He disclaimed any obligation upon Germany to give compensation for acts she committed after her first peace offer in December, 1916.

He declared that the only means of calling a halt on Bolshevism was the abandonment of the "mailed fist policy of the Allies."

The German people, he said, had almost unlimited confidence in President Wilson, and he hoped that the League of Nations covenant as promulgated on Feb. 14 would not be finally adopted, as he declared, it was a compromise of the ideals of President Wilson with the imperialistic aspirations of some of the Allies. President Wilson, Mr. Erzberger insisted, was under obligations to advocate the immediate admission of Germany to the league.

He asserted that Germany was prepared to accept the vote of Alsace-Lorraine as to its future, but he referred to the reported aspirations of France respecting the Rhineland and to Poland's claim to Danzig as "crimes."

"What is German will remain German," he continued. There was no moral obligation upon Germany regarding compensation, aside from the case of Belgium, he argued. In that case Germany would act honestly, he said.

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HOW LEAGUE IDEA MAY BE INCLUDED IN PRELIMINARY PEACE

Incorporation of Confirmatory Statements on League Might Fulfill Mr. Clemenceau's Resolution at Conference Opening

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—On Jan. 25 at a plenary sitting of the Peace Conference, Mr. Clemenceau proposed a resolution affirming the necessity for a League of Nations "the creation of which should be an integral portion of the treaty of peace." Now the time has come for the final consideration of its preliminary peace conditions, and the question has arisen whether the league should be included in them or not. It is pointed out by some that President Wilson always intended the league to be the rock foundation on which peace should be built, and though the peace preliminaries are not the final treaty, yet Mr. Pichon himself declares that they contain the fundamental idea of the peace, details of which are to be fixed by the final treaty.

On the other hand, it is held that the league covenant is not ripe for inclusion in the treaty, and conditions in Europe being what they are, it is impossible further to hold up the preliminaries. This view may be susceptible of modification owing to the fact that the feeding of Germany has begun. There is a strong impression that the way out of the difficulty lies in making confirmatory statements of the fundamentals of the league in the peace preliminaries, leaving the unimportant portions of the scheme for later ratification.

Germany to Export Potash

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—A report has been published of the negotiations between the allied and German delegates regarding the delivery of potash, wood, and dyestuffs, stating that the discussion accomplished little save an agreement on the part of Germany to export small quantities of potash to Great Britain.

ROTTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—The negotiations here between the entente and the German delegates for the delivery by Germany of potash, wood and dyestuffs, have ended for the time being. The only result was an agreement by Germany to deliver a small quantity of potash to Great Britain. The discussion broke up yesterday, when the entente demanded that negotiations be carried on for dyestuffs only from factories in unoccupied territories.

The German delegation, with the exception of the potash dealers, will return to Germany.

No Hitch at Paris

LONDON, England (Monday).—Andrew Bonar Law told the House of Commons today that, to the best of his belief, there was no foundation for the report that a hitch had occurred in the presentation of the draft of the peace terms because of divergencies of opinion on the League of Nations. He made this statement in reply to a question by H. W. Bottomley, member for South Hackney, who wanted assurance "that the terms agreed upon by all the representatives at the conference prior to President Wilson's return" would be communicated at once to the enemy.

Report on Responsibilities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The following communication was issued this afternoon:

"A meeting of the Commission on Responsibility for War was held this morning at the Department of the Interior. After a further discussion of the representations submitted by the three subcommittees, a drafting committee was appointed to prepare the final report for approval of the commission and subsequent reference to the Peace Conference."

"The members of the drafting commission are as follows: 'Mr. Rolin Jacquemyns, of the Belgian delegation; Sir Ernest Pollock, of the British delegation; Mr. D'Amilva, of the Italian delegation.'"

Peace Terms Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The following official communiqué was issued this evening:

"The Supreme War Council met today from 3 to 7:30 p. m. and discussed the military, naval and aerial terms of peace to be imposed on Germany. At the end of the meeting, an exchange of views took place on the situation in Poland as described by the Inter-Allied Commission. The next meeting will take place on Wednesday at 3 p. m."

League Plan Opposed

CHARLESTON, West Virginia.—By a vote of 52 to 25, the House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution opposing the League of Nations and the entry of the United States into "any such alliance."

NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Annie M. Knott Is Appointed to the Board of The Mother Church in the Place of John V. Dittmore

Mrs. Annie M. Knott, one of the associate editors of The Christian Science Journal and Christian Science Sentinel, has been appointed a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, in place of Mr. John V. Dittmore, retired. This vacancy has enabled the directors to place a woman on the board.

Mrs. Knott's acceptance of Christian Science may be said to have been the natural result of a deeply religious training and literary instincts. Her father, William Macmillan of Ayrshire, Scotland, was a near relative of the Macmillan brothers who went up to London from Scotland to found the well-known publishing firm which now bears their name. Her mother was Katherine Kerr.

Mrs. Knott's birthplace was Ayrshire, but when she was yet a little girl she came with her parents to Canada. It was shortly before the close of the Civil War that the family found itself established on the northern shores of Lake Huron, not far from Georgian Bay, where her father had taken over a large farm. A very good school, which the daughter attended, was located a few miles distant in the town of Southampton, Ontario.

In her young girlhood, Mrs. Knott took advantage of an opportunity to visit Scots friends across the international boundary, in Michigan, and there she had the privilege of meeting Bronson Alcott, also Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other representative women whose names were associated with what was then called the woman's rights movement.

A few years after the settlement of the family on the Canadian farm, the father passed on; and in the course of time, the daughter married Kenneth Knott of Portsmouth, England. After her marriage Mrs. Knott went to London, England, where she lived from approximately 1878 to 1882. It was during this sojourn in the English capital that she became convinced that material methods of healing were wholly inadequate. At a time of great trial she called on two clergymen, one of them the renowned preacher, Charles Spurgeon, asking them to help a relative who, according to medical opinion, was hopelessly ill. Her appeal was based on the fact that she had heard Dr. Spurgeon preach what she describes as a most eloquent sermon, on the text, from Psalm 68, verse 20: "He that is our God is the God of salvation; and unto God the Lord belong the issues from death." Great was her disappointment when she was told that material methods of cure had superseded the Christ healing for which she begged, and the experience left her with the conviction that she must either become agnostic or search on, no matter how often denied, until the Christ healing was found.

Returning to the United States in the early part of the year 1882, she took up her residence in Chicago, where she first heard of Christian Science. Accepting its teaching after some consideration, she went, in 1885, to Detroit, and began work as a Christian Science practitioner. Later she became a teacher of Christian Science, having the privilege of class study of the subject with Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in classes taught by Mrs. Eddy in 1887 and 1889.

In 1898 Mrs. Knott was appointed to be a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The period was one in which the field was divided among the different lecturers, and Mrs. Knott shared with Edward A. Kimball of Chicago and Judge William G. Ewing of Chicago the lecture work in the middle western section of the United States, her engagements making her into most of the states of this section, and even as far as Texas and Utah. She continued in the service of the Board of Lectureship until June, 1903, when she was called to Boston to become associate editor of the periodicals of the movement, a group which at that time included The Christian Science Journal, The Christian Science Sentinel, and Der Herold der Christian Science, but which has, during Mrs. Knott's editorial service, taken on also Le Héritier de Christian Science. For a period of about ten years, continuing until about two years ago, Mrs. Knott, at Mrs. Eddy's request, served on the Christian Science Bible Lesson Committee.

Mrs. Knott has a son and a daughter, both living in Boston. She herself has made her residence in Boston ever since first coming here in response to her appointment in 1903.

CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The famous "Princess Pats," Canada's first troops to fight on French soil, returned home on Monday on the steamship Carmania from England. The forty-ninth battalion and the fortieth and fiftieth Canadian mounted rifles also were aboard.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS PLANNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Providing farm homes for returning soldiers and sailors is endorsed by the Committee on Reconstruction of the Massachusetts Legislature which has agreed to favorably report a bill providing for the creation of a corporation, to which

the State will lend its credit to the extent of \$500,000. Under the terms of the bill, the corporation will purchase land in large tracts, which will be divided up into farms of varying sizes, on which homesteads will be erected and sold to veterans on installment.

GERMAN CONTROL OF METALS LIMITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Complete elimination of the German influence in the metal markets of the United States has been accomplished according to A. Mitchell Palmer's report on that subject, made when he was alien property custodian, and now made public.

The report shows the development of what Mr. Palmer calls "the German metal octopus" in Germany, and its spread to other parts of the world, including its reaching out toward the United States.

Mr. Palmer points out that however much justification there is for the assertion that the German metal combine controlled the metal markets of Europe and Australia, especially in zinc and lead, it is not a fact that they controlled the metal market of the United States. Their influence here was potent, no doubt, he adds, and was growing, but it was far from sufficient to control either the production or the price of metals.

The report shows that the alien property custodian has taken over the German-owned metal concerns in the United States and by disbanding some and Americanizing others, it is believed that the German influence in the American metal market has been completely eliminated.

SUFFRAGISTS PRAISE PRESIDENT WILSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—At the annual meeting of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, resolutions were adopted praising the attitude of President Wilson on the woman's suffrage situation and condemning the acts of the militant suffragists in Washington.

The resolution relating to President Wilson follows:

"Resolved, That the Kentucky Equal Rights Association express its grateful appreciation to President Woodrow Wilson for his unswerving loyalty to the cause of the enfranchisement of women; that it acknowledges a just pride in his support, as that of the recognized world-leader of today; that it applaud his shining merit, which has filled the world with his fame, and that it rejoices that, under God's blessing, he has carried the nation through dark days of perplexity and struggle, bringing it, at last, to the dawn of a new day of peace founded upon mercy, justice, and good will."

STATUS OF NATURAL GAS COMPANY FIXED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Federal Court decrees holding that the Kansas Natural Gas Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in interstate commerce, and enjoining Missouri and Kansas state and municipal officials from interfering with rates fixed by the court for the distribution of natural gas, were set aside yesterday by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Injunctions restraining the Kansas State Public Utilities Commission from fixing the rate in that State at 28 cents per 1000 cubic feet, and in effect setting aside rates prescribed in franchises granted by various municipalities in Missouri, were dissolved by the Supreme Court. In deciding the case, the court, in a unanimous opinion, held that the companies were engaged in interstate commerce, bringing in through pipe lines gas from Oklahoma, but after delivery to local companies the business became intrastate.

CHICAGO LABOR VOTES ELECTION DAY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans for a general strike for one day, the day of the city election here, April 1, in order to allow the working men to go to the polls to vote for the Chicago Labor Party candidates, are being carried forward, and so far but two or three unions in the city have voted against joining in the strike. It was stated at the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. These unions opposed the plan on account of the class of work in which they are engaged. The strike will not apply to lines of work which will affect the activities of the public, it was stated, such as street railways.

FEED SHIPPERS ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

RICHMOND, Vermont.—The Quaker Oats Company, through its branch in this town, has been summoned to appear in the United States Court at Windsor, Vermont, on Tuesday, May 20, to answer to the charge of the government that it violated the Food and Drug Act. It is alleged by the government that in the shipment of feed from the Richmond plant to wholesalers in Maine, the provisions in the sacks of feed were not what the owners claimed they were.

BAR COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Bar Association has named a committee of five to investigate the status of the present military law relative to courts-martial. Notification of this action has been sent to the Secretary of War.

"NO BEER, NO WORK" PLOT COLLAPSES

Newark Labor Bodies Disapprove Scheme—Wets Trying to Link Up Labor Unrest With Dry Laws in Thoughts of Ignorant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—From a scrutiny of labor developments, unrest and agitation in the last few weeks, prohibition leaders in Washington and throughout the country have noticed the peculiar attempt of the liquor forces to turn the familiar discontent at the end of a great war and a great effort into channels favorable to the resuscitation of a trade which the nation and the states have condemned.

This attempt is of great interest, the observers point out, because it comes at a time when the task of restoring tranquility and calm throughout the country is occupying the thoughts and energies of all patriotic men. Instead of helping in the work of readjustment of business, the brewers and the distillers, it is noted, are conducting a powerful propaganda in which they link up all the unrest and all the Bolshevist sympathy in the land with steps taken by Congress to render the United States dry territory. Dry Laws Not the Cause

Except in the case perhaps of the most ignorant section of the people, largely the foreign-born element in the laboring classes, this appeal has made no headway whatever. There is ample and conclusive proof available that the enactment of the prohibition amendment and the war prohibition law has nothing to do with whatever unrest prevails. This unrest is not localized but nation-wide and international. It exists as much in western states which have had prohibition for many years as it does in Pennsylvania. It is pointed out that it exists as much in Glasgow, Scotland, where beer is available, as it does in Nebraska, for instance, where 90 per cent of the population are prohibitionists.

As viewed here, the arguments presented by the brewers and their friends have no merit whatever and merely illustrate the extent to which the leaders of this forlorn hope will go in an attempt to turn the tide of battle.

Appeal to Ignorant

The danger of the propaganda, however, lies in the fact that the liquor forces have selected for their appeal the most ignorant part of the population, to whom the prohibition amendment has been represented as a discrimination against them. This in itself, it is believed, is highly unpatriotic at such a critical time as the present. A continuation of the propaganda and the agitation would be an appeal to what is practically lawlessness.

The "no beer, no work" strike proposed for July 1 has absolutely collapsed. At a meeting in Newark on Sunday the State Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Council adopted a joint resolution disapproving of the contemplated demonstration, timed to take effect when the war-time prohibition law goes into effect. How far the brewers were responsible for the plan, it is difficult to determine, but it is common knowledge that they regarded it as a favorable move for their interests.

Had the so-called "red flag" bill been enacted by Congress anyone guilty of urging cessation of work could have been penalized heavily. It may be enacted when the Overman committee makes its report.

Labor Not Miled

To the good judgment of labor, it is believed, is due the failure of a plan which had all the earmarks of a conspiracy. This probably puts an end to an unwise scheme to throw industry into turmoil in retaliation for the enactment of a statute that was designed to promote the country's war activities.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST LIMAN VON SANDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Along with the trial of the prominent members of the Committee of Union and Progress which the new Liberal Cabinet intends energetically to push through, General Liman von Sanders will be charged with incitement to massacre. There is an immense dossier against him, which has taken months to classify. Damah Ferid Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, is determined to carry through a strong program as the only chance Turkey has of disconnecting herself from the Committee of Union and Progress. Damah Ferid Pasha is the brother-in-law of Abdul Hamid, and was for some time first secretary of the Ottoman Embassy in London.

REVIVAL OF LAW OF RIGHT TODAY'S NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—That the "spiritual foundations of the world are being searched, and the challenge is being made to all churches to prove what they are doing to contribute to the moral strength and conscious patriotism of American life," was declared by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman at Temple Beth-El.

"Religion and patriotism," said Dr. Schulman, "are the deepest and most unselfish emotions which away the human spirit. The world needs a revival of the essentials of religion. But the world needs also revival of the law

of right. We hear very much today of democracy. Properly understood, democracy is a great inspiration. But we must never forget that the foundation of political self-government is the self-government in the soul. If there is to be a righteous democracy, there must be righteousness in the individual.

"Democracy as a hunger for power and enjoyment is no more divine than is the hunger for power of kings, or aristocrats, or plutocrats. The only cure for Bolshevism is the reestablishment of respect for law."

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SALOON

Connecticut Pastor Would Turn Attention to Making American Homes More Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—Getting back into the home and making it so attractive that none of the family circle will care to leave it, is urged by the Rev. Alexander Allison Jr., of this city, who says that a great deal of effort is being wasted in trying to solve the problem of what to substitute for the saloon when prohibition goes into effect in the United States. "The truth is," he says, "that there is no substitute for the saloon."

"It is a mistake to imagine that the big thing about the American saloon has been the good fellowship afforded to patrons. If that were the only factor involved, the problem of social substitutes would be easily solved. For the most part men have been drawn to the saloon through their interest, not in brotherhood, but in liquor.

"Some years ago Bishop Potter opened in the subway of New York a perfectly respectable 'Christian Tavern' where the theory that what men wanted in a saloon was chiefly good fellowship was tried out in practice. The subway tavern afforded everything that would help a lonely fellow while away a dull evening. It had refreshments of the highest quality, at a reasonable figure, and in addition it had the advantage of the church's blessing, always opening with religious exercises. It had, in fact, everything but patrons.

"And so the social experiment came to naught through the simple though fundamental reason that the 'good fellowship' factor is a purely secondary one to both the seller and the buyer in the saloon. Their first interest is in the liquor. Of course there can be no possible objection to tea and coffee houses, or to programs of recreation for the former patrons of the saloon. But let us not delude ourselves with the belief that having done all this we shall have solved the problem.

"Now that we are getting rid of one big enemy of the American home, why not get back into our homes to make them so attractive that we shall be willing to leave them only in special cases. Time was when there was genius enough in the American home to devise social life and entertainment that could make the family circle the center of human felicity. But that genius has been dissipated by the highly organized recreation programs, paid and free, with which we are deluging ourselves. Let us cultivate again this flourishing ability to make our homes centers of community influence."

POLISH DECREE FOR INCREASING ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday).—A Warsaw message states that the Polish provisional government has promulgated a decree based on an act recently passed by the Polish Diet summing up to the colors all men of 18 to 1977 classes, inclusive.

Twenty-seven truck loads of munitions and uniforms for the Polish Army have reached Warsaw.

French Envoy Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Mr. Pralon, Consul-General at Geneva, has been appointed chargé d'affaires for France in Poland with rank of minister plenipotentiary.

REAR ADMIRAL TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews has been ordered from Cardiff, to take command of the American forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, relieving Rear Admiral Niblack, recently ordered home to become Director of Naval Intelligence.

MEDICAL CORPS DISSOLUTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dissolution on April 1 of the volunteer medical service corps with its membership of more than 56,000 persons has been announced by the Council of National Defense, under which the corps was organized.

VON ECKHARDT TO SAIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Heinrich von Eckhardt, the recalled German Minister to Mexico, will leave Veracruz on Monday next for Spain on board a Spanish steamship, according to present plans.

LIMANTOUR TO RETURN

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Jose Ives de Limantour, Finance Minister in the Porfirio Diaz Cabinet, has secured permission to return to Mexico from Paris. He is expected to arrive here early in April.

IRISH FLAG DISPLAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEWARK, New Jersey.—The "Irish Republic" flag was flown over Newark City Hall yesterday.

POSTMASTER QUILTS AND GIVES REASONS

Maine Official Says Job Has Become a Bank, Express Office, Post Office and a Freight Shed With No Improvement in Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WISCASSETT, Maine.—J. B. Clark, the postmaster, has resigned. This is not material, but the public pronouncement regarding the resignation is unique.

"At the time I took the office," says Postmaster Clark, "it was considered a political plum, and it was a good job, but today it is a job that the more a man knows about the less he would want, for it has been bedeviled for the past two years, until today it is a bank, an express office, a post office and a freight shed, all combined, with the same number of clerks and the same compensation of old, when the office had 90 per cent less responsibility, 50 per cent less work, and the cost of living was 60 per cent less.

"I have often thought that it was a great pity that a man with brains enough to conceive the central accounting system didn't have enough left over to regulate the compensation of the postmaster and clerks in central accounting offices. I have written letters enough to Washington in the past six months to paper the White House, but they have made no impression on the great heads of the Post Office Department. So I have come to the conclusion that the only relief is in death or resignation, and I prefer to resign, as my disposition at present is not good enough to take into the 'great beyond.'

Have One Consolation

"We poor devils in the postal service have one consolation: we have been saving Uncle Sam a bunch of money by being patriotic, and working for starvation wages so that he might pay the baggage masters on the railroads, and the common lumpers in the shipyards, many of whom are not worth \$2 per day in any spot or place, and are under no responsibility whatever, wages ranging from \$25 to \$30 per week.

"When post offices were distributed in Lincoln County, they were sown broadcast, and all took root and flourished, so that this office, under the central accounting system, fell heir to 58 offices, many more than many of the first-class offices have in other counties with a large force of clerical assistance.

"My first assistant has been in the service at this office for 13 years, and is drawing just living wages.

"My second assistant, in connection with her other duties in the office, has handled the war and thrift stamp business for the past year. Including the district office sales, this has amounted to over \$100,000, and she is allowed by the department the enormous sum of \$23.33 per month, and board is ranging at present from \$8 per week up. I am making her salary attractive enough from my own pocket to keep her, because she is a very competent and conscientious clerk. Do you wonder that I have turned gray and lost my disposition?"

Girls in the Railroad Office

"Girls who have been working for Mr. McAdoo at the railroad office, who are no more competent or smarter than my clerks, are pulling down from \$90 to \$170 per month, and that is the very thing that is making clerks in the postal department dissatisfied with their jobs. Who wonders that I long for the tall timber and the voice of the chipmunk again?"

"Just a last word relative to the parcel post system, which has been monkeyed with until the limit at present ranges from an eye stone to a 30-dozen case of eggs, and at present the 30-dozen cases are moving forward briskly. As this office does not afford a man clerk, I should be tempted, if I were to suffer out my full term, to advertise for a lady clerk and have the notice read like this:

A. SHUMAN & CO.

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pert auditor, also must be an expert on snowshoes and skis in order that the special delivery service may be handled promptly. Her muscle must equal, if not excel, that of an Irish washerwoman, as the limit of weight on parcel post is 70 pounds. One month in each quarter, when we are obliged to fill the credits of 58 district offices, and hash out about \$12,000 in requisitions, she must do the work without errors and be perfectly willing to work Sundays and evenings without extra expense to the department. No kickers need apply."

DELEGATES TO RUSSIA REFUSED PASSPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Labor Party headquarters have official confirmation of the announcement that the British Government has refused passports to Roden Buxton and Ramsay MacDonald, British members of the commission appointed by the International Labor and Socialists Conference at Berne, to investigate conditions in Russia. The Labor Party understands that the French Government has taken similar action regarding the French delegates.

RATES FOR PUDDLERS LOWERED IN OHIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—Tonnage rates for puddlers for the first time since the November-December settlement in 1914 were lowered at the bi-monthly settlement at the office here of James H. Nutt, secretary of the Western Iron Association. The rate was fixed at \$15.05 per ton of an average price of iron during the last 60 days of \$62 per ton. The rate fixed on Jan. 1 was \$16.80 and was the same as that at the two previous settlements. Intimations have been given to other workers that lower wages may be necessary if the mills are to secure orders on which they can run full time.

UKRAINIAN DELEGATES TO GO TO RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday).—The Ukraine wireless service states that at a meeting of the State Secretaries, Dr. Witwicky, who has been on a mission to the Rumanian chief command at Czernowitz, reported General Zadik as declaring that the Rumanian command did not intend an attack upon Ukrainian territory. It was decided to send a delegation to Bucharest to negotiate with the Rumanian Government the regulation of mutual relations.

WELCOME FUND AGREED ON

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At a conference yesterday between Governor Coolidge and members of the Ways and Means Committee of the State Legislature, it was agreed that the committee should recommend an appropriation of \$300,000 for expenses in connection with the welcome to be extended to the twenty-sixth division.

PATRIA BRINGS TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York.—The steamship Patria arrived yesterday from Marseilles with 2110 troops, including the three hundred and fourth brigade, tank corps complete, 65 officers and 1456 men, and casuals. One officer and 134 men of the tank corps brigade are assigned to Camp Devens.

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UNIONIST VICTORY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Majority in Favor of Union With Great Britain Includes the Leader of the Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

CAPETOWN, South Africa (Sunday).—The debate on the motion of Sir Thomas Smartt, leader of the Opposition, condemning the Republican propaganda which gave South Africa an eventful fortnight in parliamentary history, concluded with a speech by Sir Thomas, in which he declared that the union depended on the faith of the two nations, and pointed to the fact that the present agitation could only show one Republican leader, General Hertzog.

Anyone, he said, who tried to establish racial strife, after all they had endured, was a curse to the country. The union and its British connection would be maintained at all costs.

The ministerial amendment adopted by Sir Thomas was then passed by 78 votes to 24. It emphatically condemned the agitation for disruption of the union, and severance of connection between South Africa and Great Britain.

OIL MEN UNITE TO FOSTER TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Following the recent announcement by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal Fuel Administrator, in a letter to A. C. Bedford, chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, that he hoped for a continuance of cooperation between the United States Government and the oil industry, the American Petroleum Institute, planned to include the leading producers and refiners of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Central America, has been formed.

During the first year the board of directors will be composed of the members of the National Petroleum War Service Board. The institute, described by its promoters as the most important step forward in the oil industry since the organization of the Standard Oil Company, also aims to foster foreign and domestic trade in American petroleum products, to promote in general the interests of the petroleum industry in all its branches, and to promote the mutual improvement of its members and the study of the arts and sciences connected with the industry.

Mr. Bedford is chairman of the institute's directors.

Filene's
BOSTON

We find it hard keeping up with ourselves!

FILENE'S moves so fast that even we have trouble in keeping up with it. Unless we go through the store afternoons as well as mornings we miss half of what's going on!

We spent an afternoon recently writing signs for some fascinating new things that had come in. We went back a few days later and started an inquiry because the signs were not up. "What do you want us to do?" said the buyer. "All of the things were sold

A GIFT OF COINS TO BRITISH MUSEUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The trustees of the British Museum have just had presented to them a valuable collection of ancient British coins by Sir Arthur Evans, to whom they were bequeathed by his father, Sir John Evans, the distinguished archaeologist and geologist. A great and indefatigable numismatist, Sir John Evans, in 1864 wrote an important book on this subject, which has remained a standard work, entitled, "The Coins of Ancient Britain." Among his other writings are "Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain," published in 1872 and again in 1898. He also wrote many separate papers on archaeology and geology, among which was "Plint Implements in the Drift." Sir John Evans was president of the Society of Antiquaries from 1885-92, and president of the Numismatic Society from 1874-1898. As president of the former, he was ex-officio a trustee of the British Museum and subsequently, to which his son makes reference in the letter accompanying his gift, a permanent trustee. Sir Arthur Evans is also a distinguished archaeologist and numismatist, but his work has lain chiefly in the Balkan States, where he has made some very remarkable discoveries, and more particularly in Crete, concerning the early history of Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean, about which he has written in his books on the Aegean and on Crete.

First Coinage From the Gauls

The ancient coinage of Great Britain came originally from the Gauls, though it took on its own independent form very early. Money came in trade first of all across the sea, and once established as a means of barter, quickly spread over the country. The earliest coins were copies of Philip of Macedonia's "stater," the name for the principal gold coin of ancient Greece, and the prototype of all later coins. Sir John Evans, after a comparison of their weight with later coins, and from a study of the gradual degradation of the types, placed the origin of the coinage between 200 and 150 B. C. As Sir Arthur Evans writes in his letter to the Keeper of the Department of Coins at the British Museum, "how few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought this country within the range of classical influences, but had actually produced a graduated coinage derived from Philip of Macedonia."

To follow the country's development in the light which is shed upon it from earliest times, by studying its coinage, is now made possible for the public through the immense labors of Sir John Evans and the munificence of his son. Among many discoveries of great interest in the history of numismatics was that made in 1874, of a hoard of English coins, some of them of Mercian kings, some of kings of Kent, some of archbishops of Canterbury, with a few of Eborac's coins. They were found at Delnalyne in Ireland and must have been struck not later than A. D. 820. Sir John Evans concluded, and others have since confirmed his decision, that they must have been carried to Ireland as booty by the Viking Fleet. In 824 A. D. the Vikings attacked Sheppey, sailing from Ireland, and must have carried their coins back to Ireland with them, where they were to remain hidden for more than a thousand years.

Collection Complete of Its Kind

The collection which Sir Arthur Evans is presenting numbers about 1700 pieces, and is the most complete of its kind in the world. The British Museum already possessed a fine collection of ancient coins which has received much attention from numismatic authorities, and they will now find themselves with a fresh field of extraordinary richness and variety wherein to continue these explorations so ably initiated and directed by the original owner of the coins.

In his letter to Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Department of Coins, Sir Arthur Evans writes: "After these ten years, during which the British Museum has suffered from government parsimony more than any national institution of the kind, either among friends or foes, it is right that individuals should do what lies in their power to make up for these deprivations. As a personal contribution toward this end I am handing over to you, unconditionally, my father's unique collection of ancient British coins. To them I have added his Gaulish and Iberian series. "I may say that, as regards the ultimate disposal of his ancient British collection, my father, realizing the claims that might weigh with me on another side, had left me absolute discretion. I feel, however, that in presenting the collection to your department I am fulfilling his most intimate wishes. It is, moreover, a fitting tribute to his memory that it should be permanently connected with the museum, to the welfare of which, as trustee, he had so long and so actively devoted himself."

"My own researches, indeed, in the past, had partly covered the phase of our early history that this collection represents, and I have been able to add to it some specimens illustrating Celtic expansion in Eastern Europe. But, apart from preoccupations and interruptions caused by the war, my own work has been drawn into still earlier channels by my Cretan investigations. I cannot, therefore, any longer hesitate to transfer the collection to a place where it will be more readily available for other students. I am the more encouraged to hand it over to your own keeping from the high sense of the services which—true to the traditions of the Department of Coins and Medals—you have rendered to numismatic science, a branch of research that derives such special value from the precision that it imports into the study of history and

art, but which has been strangely neglected in some of our seats of learning."

"I have felt, too, that our National Museum had the highest claim to the possession of what, in fact, is a unique illustration of an interesting chapter of our 'island story'—the first satisfactory record of which, largely based on this collection, was indeed supplied by my father's work on 'The Coinage of the Ancient Britons.'"

"How few realize that a century and a half before the Roman Conquest the early Belgic invaders had not only brought Britain within the range of classical influences, but had actually introduced a graduated coinage derived from that of Philip of Macedonia. No one, certainly, who has not studied the numismatic evidence can have any idea of the extent to which, with the 'felt approach' of Imperial Rome, these influences had developed before the days of the Claudian conquest. I do not expect that many of those acquainted with Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline' realize that such a prince actually existed in ancient Britain under very different conditions of palace life and foreign relations, still less that he and his colleagues in the British predecessors of Colchester, St. Albans, and other towns were striking coins with finely executed Graeco-Roman types and Latin inscriptions. At the present time, indeed, these first advertisements of a British claim to enter the circle of civilized nations may have a certain interest even for those who are not archaeologists. In the early Belgic issues on British soil, too, they may find a seasonable reminder of the permanence of the geographical ties that bind us to our continental neighbors, which are still of such vital consequence to us after the lapse of over two millennia."

SHAKESPEARE IN FRANCE

From an article by J. Paul Boncour in Le Figaro of Paris.

The performances of M. Gémier have once more begun. The joy which this event gives us cannot henceforth be unalloyed. How often, back there, at the front, have we regretted that such things of beauty had to be dispensed with in the tragic hours when, for anguish, we could not taste their full loveliness!

It is right, it is necessary in the hour of dire crisis to search one's resources, and to find new motifs for exaltation in the exact knowledge of one's own relation and the relation of one's allies to universal culture and civilization.

From this point of view it was necessary that the most powerful dramatist of England, one of the most powerful of the world, should become familiar to the French public.

And to that end it was necessary that the secular realization of his work should underscore all that, through the Renaissance, relates to the exact knowledge of one's own relation and the relation of one's allies to universal culture and civilization.

That is why Gémier was so well inspired when he commenced his cycle of performances with "Shylock," followed by "Antony and Cleopatra" and "The Taming of the Shrew." Among all of Shakespeare's works we French will always prefer those of which the material gives the greatest sustenance of universalism because it is drawn from ancient Rome or from Italy of the Renaissance. It is by those plays that he must be introduced to the heart of our public; the heroes who have presided over our childhood and over the childhood of those who have preceded us on this soil; the places and the environment from which we have received our artistic and intellectual birth, will always make the master of Stratford-on-Avon most intelligible and fraternal to us.

Thus, under the diversity of circumstances and places, among which Shakespeare makes his hero move, associating the entire universe with the hero's story, and entwining with it some great drama of history, how struck we are with the unity of the tale and the logic of its development.

Broadened by the horizon of history this love of Antony for Cleopatra retains the splendor of a festival of Pompeii. But I forget which critic remarked so justly the day after the performance that, narrowed down to the dimensions of contemporary life, it would be no other than the sordid love of Balzac's Baron Hulot.

What is "Shylock," for all its background of Venetian sumptuousness and Venetian moonlight nights, but that same story of avarice which Molière in "The Miser" and Balzac in "Eugénie Grandet" isolated, the better to analyze it?

And so, by a happy accident, because he wished to give to these great works a scenic realization that would make their profound unity more apparent, that would make them perfectly intelligible and clear to our minds, and would least interrupt our attention by halts and changes of scenery, Gémier arrived at what will remain the most striking innovation of these novel performances.

I am speaking of the suppression of the footlights and the substituting for them of a flight of stairs which establishes direct communication between the audience and the stage, the actor and the spectator, makes it possible for both to be enveloped by the same light, the same atmosphere.

By means of these stairs the principal characters mingle with the audience, and, as it were, allow the audience to take part in the action of the play, and some day, in pursuing this road, Gémier will logically arrive at the point where the modern theater, cramped for so many centuries, will once more reach the breadth of the ancient theater with its chorus.

By means of these stairs changes are facilitated and interruptions minimized, a sort of "proscenium" is cre-

ated where the play continues, while behind a light curtain new scenery is being equipped.

This is the striking innovation, the profound originality of these beautiful performances.

This innovation creates, or, rather, rediscovers an entire traditional and classical aestheticism by utilizing an architectural motive which belongs to the earliest times of our civilization. These stairs, which the necessity of representing the works of Shakespeare has imposed upon a modern theatrical manager, are the same stairs which ascended toward the light in the temples of antiquity and gave to the sober lines of temple architecture elevation and relief.

The great decorators of the Renaissance also discovered their possibilities; they understood how by means of stairs successive places could be established, figures grouped and multiplied to vast crowds while yet remaining well-ordered. It is on such stairs that Raphael made "The School of Athens" conduct its discourses, that Veronese grouped the guests of "The Wedding at Cana."

When, at the Théâtre Antoine, the curtain rises upon a broad, luminous staircase, where young gentlemen, such as Giorgione painted, fling the sweet name of Portia to the breezes of the Adriatic, these great memories of antiquity are awakened in us.

For, on those steps, as on those of "The School of Athens" or "The Wedding at Cana," the figures detach themselves in full light, the groups mingle and disperse easily and harmoniously, the crowds come to be confused, disorderly, and dense. It seems as if a more vivid clearness imparted itself to the dialogue when air and light are thus enabled to circulate among the personages.

Indeed, one can add nothing to the immensity of Shakespeare; but, at least, one can extract from the august text the greatest measure of beauty and that which is most accessible to our Latin genius.

This is the acquisition with which the French stage has been enriched. That our stage should have been thus enriched in the midst of war, in the midst of anguish, when the entire effort of the country was bent on the struggle, is an illustration of intellectual vitality for which one cannot but be grateful to those who have conceived, willed and realized it.

CYCLING ACCORDING TO THE MAP

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A bicycling expedition with a map seems to require two persons to make the perfect setting; then both are equally occupied, though probably not in each other's estimation!

Well, to repeat, it requires two persons, one with a map and one without, particularly the one without. He is there to ask the way when the other is complacent, and that he would ever, for one moment, admit the soft impeachment, but still, asking the way is not without its uses! Again, it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"People should not approach the subject of maps in any ribald spirit!"

also requires someone to appreciate the scenery and read the signposts (our map is silent has no use for these), someone to jest, and best of all not to miss the incomparable joy of saying, "I told you so."

However, people really should not approach the subject of maps in any ribald spirit; they are a never-failing joy to their owner. To the real map-lover they are the perfect hobby, because their resources are so varied and, above all, so ubiquitous.

Certainly the days of maps have been in the ascendancy since the restrictions imposed upon motoring, though in a sense this may appear to be a paradox. It is not so, nevertheless. To the motorist speeding along without, or even with, due regard to the speed limit, five or ten miles out of the way make very little difference. But to the humble pedestrian or cyclist he must be indeed intrepid who does not hesitate when confronted with the probability of such a contingency; hence his reliance on the map.

There is also one great cause for gratitude which should ever be before the map-owner's companion. We have probably all suffered at some period or other from the proud possession of "such a splendid bump of locality," or, worse still, from the friend who always knows "such a good short cut." Many are the miles that have been tramped by their victims!

So just here is the cause for congratulation: no bona fide student of a map would ever go by a short cut, nothing would persuade him to go by any road not clearly and unmistakably defined; cross-country paths or "as the crow flies" have no allurements for him. So we may take heart and go forth cheerfully on our bicycles, looking forward to all that the day may unfold.

A 1770 REFORMER OF THE STAGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most curious books ever published upon that well-worn controversial theme, the elevation of the stage, was printed at Amsterdam in the year 1770. It was entitled "La Mimographie, ou idées d'une honnête femme pour la réformation du théâtre national." The copy now in question comes from the library of Joseph Knight, the English dramatic critic.

A note on the fly-leaf, in the latter's handwriting, testifies to the rarity of the book and to the fact that it is an unusual specimen of printing, as indeed it is. It is the product of a small printer who set all his own type, without assistance, and as the book is well over 400 pages in length, it is not strange that the pagination is as unique as the subject matter.

The libraries are silent on the question of the author's identity. The book is in the form of letters passing between Mme. d'Alzan and Mme. des Tianses, her sister. The introduction, by another anonymous hand, warns us that as we read "on reconnaît dans le style de la Mimographie la négligence d'une femme, et son insouciance dans le néologisme," all of which we later discover to be true. Mme. d'Alzan writes to her sister in the provinces concerning the infatuation of M. d'Alzan for an actress. After the exchange of two or three letters to which the anonymous editor has contributed some unconsciously amusing footnotes, moralizing the correspondence, as it were, in the "Tianses" replies with her project for reforming the theater, the outline of which composes the remainder of the book.

It opens with a delightful series of "axiomes"—itself a portmanteau word for which we should be grateful. "Je suis femme, et par conséquent ignorante." What would our suffragists say to that? "Heureusement il ne faut avoir lu ni ce Savant qu'on nomme Aristote, ni ses Commentaires." "Axiomes" which begin as promising as this are worth further reading.

To the lady credit, she plunges at once into the crux of the problem. To reform the stage we must reform both audience and actors. As long as the audience are content to vulgarize the theater, just so long will the theater remain vulgar. Further, she makes a strong plea for comedy, and defining her "maussades" critics, exalts its moral purpose above that of tragedy. The next section reinforces Rousseau's letter to M. d'Alembert, "Sur les Spectacles," particularly that portion which defends the utility of theatrical representations. She concludes this chapter with a series of rules for the private lives of comedians, which if put into effect would undoubtedly achieve the reform desired.

She next proceeds to classify the drama of her day as follows: comedy, the most valuable; tragedy, the most elevated; opera, the most marvelous; and "comédie-ariette" (farical or frivolous comedy), "less perfection and more spectators." It is when she turns to discuss the type of theater suitable for each of these that the student of modern stagecraft opens his eyes with astonishment. Many of her suggestions are either today recently attained reforms or are still fighting for recognition as fundamentals of dramatic art.

Comedy, she explains, requires a small, intimate stage and the utmost perfection in the creation of illusion. The spectator must be made to forget he is in a theater. Wings should be abolished and interiors represented with inclosed walls, a reform which was not adopted until over half a century later. There should be no more entrances and exits than one would expect to find in a normal room. Open-air scenes are to be simplified, with a backdrop suggesting distance, and the stage itself set with a few "practical" columns or trees, according to the locality represented. In short, she describes, almost word for word, the outdoor sets of Mr. Granville Barker. In simplifying you are not to forget that the purpose of scenic decoration is the creation of illusion. To those who object that scenery is not important for good plays, Madame replies: then such plays need no scenery at all, nor the accompaniments of music or the dance. "To take such a position is to be ignorant of the true pleasures of the theater."

Tragedy, on the other hand, should be played only in buildings particularly adapted for this art. Architectural setting and vast perspectives are necessary that the effect of grandeur may be properly emphasized. How absurd, she comments, to see the roofs of our tragic palaces tremble and wave with every passing breeze! The apron of the stage should be built farther out toward the audience (which was exactly what Reinhardt did when he produced "Edipus" at Covent Garden in 1912), and left bare. Let the setting be as far up stage as possible, suggesting merely the columns and portals of a temple or palace. The central up-stage door should mask a back-stage or "interior" which could be used at need, without lowering the curtain or changing the scene.

In opera we should have the cooperation of all the arts, painting, architecture, sculpture, mechanics, the dance, diction, beautiful voices, music, acting, and poetry. Once more the lady anticipates Richard Wagner and our recent moderns by a number of years. Musician, scene-painter, or poet should work together to unify and harmonize the emotional effect sought. Every aesthetic note, in opera, must be more loudly sounded than in other forms of drama, beauty must glitter and the awe-inspiring appear somber. The chorus should be trained to be an integral part of the action, and not stand about a mere wooden background. The stage must be vast and the mechanical details worked out to great perfection that scenes may be rapidly changed. She even joins Mr. Bernard Shaw in advocacy of the

abolition of applause because it destroys the illusion.

There is much more of interest in this extraordinary book, but the subsequent portions deal with more technical details. There is, for example, an attack upon the aside and soliloquy, which were not to be banished the stage until Ibsen began to write. Historians of the drama and theater appear to have overlooked this work, probably because it is extremely rare. Bibliographies seldom list it, and when they do, give no indication of its valuable contents. Who the lady was, if the author was a lady, is the most baffling mystery of all. It was obviously inspired by Rousseau, but unlike most Eighteenth Century treatises upon the stage, it is based wholly on a practical knowledge of the theater, combined with a remarkable imaginative vision of what the stage might be.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 636)

League of Nations and Democracy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Reading various comments of prominent Americans and alleged (at least) statesmen, with reference to the proposed League of Nations, one is forced to question whether kaiserism is dead even in America. This is generally defined as alleged privilege (all privilege is special) is not to be so mentioned) to rule by divine right.

Democracy is generally defined as a "rule of the people, by the people, and for the people," and it means anything that is different from kaiserism and the rule of others, or the "dead hand of the past." It means the rule of the present generation in accord with their ideas as to all proprieties and desired goals. Each is, of course, at liberty to meditate over traditional policies of the past, but in no wise bound by them, and particularly when and if, conclusion is reached that "new occasions teach new duties," and that time has made "ancient good unlovely."

A policy of isolation, with transportation by water on the basis of a minimum of about three months by sailing vessels from foreign "entanglements" and no cable or wireless communication, is one problem. A policy of attempted isolation, with modern achievements in transportation and communication as perfected and under constant improvement is another problem, and particularly when such improvement has added greatly to the interdependence of nations upon each other in economic and trade relations.

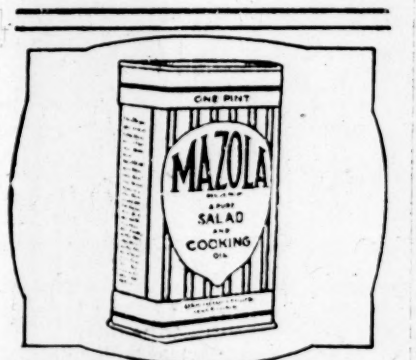
"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" is often quoted, and likewise the good. As Emerson said, "everything is relative," and ratios constantly change. No one in this day and age is entitled to the term of "progressive" who is unable to see that "circumstances alter cases," and that new conditions and problems must be met by means and methods that in the present appear most desirable; not judged by the standards of the past brought into being and use by conditions of the past, and not necessarily carried forward unchanged. The opponents of the League of Nations might be asked for their definition of democracy, to advantage. It may be they adhere to a rule of a kaiser even of a prehistoric age.

(Signed) F. G. SWANSON,
Wichita Falls, Kansas, March 6, 1919.

(No. 633)

Kindergarten in Swedish

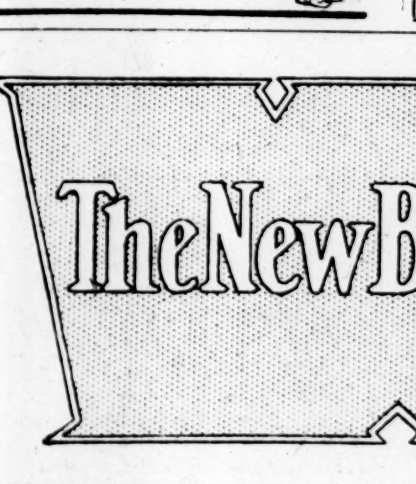
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Reading with interest the discussions in your paper about the term kindergarten, I may inform you that the kindergartens in Sweden in the spring of 1918 changed the term kin-



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dergarten to the Swedish "barnträdgård," that word being a verbal translation of the German term. Its English synonym is child-garden, which term was suggested in a letter in The Christian Science Monitor for Nov. 11, 1918, p. 3.

(Signed) (Mrs.) MARIA VALDE,
Lit. Sweden, Feb. 1, 1919.

(No. 637)

Word of Gratitude From Italy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Will you permit me, both as an Italian, and as a journalist friend and admirer of the great nation of the United States of America, to express my entire gratitude toward the beneficent work carried out in this country by the Christian Science Church, which has been and continues to be of such notable advantage to so many of the poor, hit by the terrible scourge of war. The munificent and numerous subsidies in money, to say nothing of the clothes, boots, coal, food, linen, soup tickets, eggs, and milk for old people and children, etc., which have been distributed by the representatives of this most deserving Christian association, are indeed worthy of all praise.

Christian Science began its benevolent work in this country long before any other of the charitable institutions of the United States arrived here. The noble hearts of the members of the great religious society, which has its Mother Church in Boston, are desirous and happy to be able to help with such spontaneity and generosity their brothers across the sea, thus showing their sympathy for Italy and their fraternal fellowship with the Italians, without distinction either of religion or politics. I feel it my bounden duty to distinguish such nobility of soul and of purpose, and to be the interpreter of the sentiments of gratitude and admiration of us all.

(Signed) CARLO PALADINI,
Florence, Italy, Feb. 1, 1919.

HERD OF BUFFALO CHANGES OWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—A large herd of American buffalo has been purchased by William Clayton of Thermopolis, Wyoming, from W. D. Turner of Fort Garland, Colorado. The herd contains about 225 animals and sold for approximately \$40,000. It is the intention of the purchaser to dispose of the buffalo in small groups to public parks and zoological gardens. The herd was started by General Palmer of Colorado Springs, Colorado, who desired to preserve a representative collection of the animals. Mr. Turner later secured the original herd and improved it by introducing new blood from Canadian herds. No sentimentalism attaches to Mr. Clayton's acquisition of the herd.

FOR A CLEANER LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In addressing a labor conference for women which was held recently in London, Miss Susan Lawrence, L.C.C., said that the enemy of all comfortable life was the coal fire with the dirt, waste, and the hard work it involved. The dirt and waste of London were unnecessary, she added. If they had clean heating and lighting with cheap electricity to warm every house, they could do away with the black smoke and make London brighter for all. If the smoke could be done away with, she believed the dream of hollyhocks, roses, and lilies growing in the Euston Road would be possible of realization.

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IN DICKENS' MEMORY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The one hundred and seventh anniversary of Charles Dickens, which was celebrated in London recently, brought tributes of affection and esteem from the novelist's friends and admirers in many parts of the world, on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Among those who showed great interest in the memory of Dickens were American soldiers and sailors, and there were further American tributes of respect from the "All Round Dickens Club," Boston, Massachusetts, and from Miss Elsie Janis, the American actress, and her mother, who wrote as "true admirers of the dear Charles Dickens."

It is more than half a century since Dickens, in "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," wrote of the United States as he saw it, in Longfellow's words, "joyfully and good-naturedly, if at times too severely." The severity, however, was of a kind that did not wound; its obvious solicitude, the genuine affection beneath the sternest rebuke, which some practice or false standard might wring from him, served to make thinking Americans his friends rather than his enemies. Some of his cleverest writing, most alive with humor and with the true Dickens energy—always to be found when he was on the warpath of reform—were in the American part of "Martin Chuzzlewit." And because of his sincerity, because of the justice and candor which inspired even his keenest satires, America can appreciate as fully as the rest of the world the eloquence and definiteness of an irony sometimes directed against her.

Mr. Chesterton has said astutely that Dickens is always at his best when he is laughing at the people whom he really admires. The reason is, perhaps, not far to seek. In such instances he felt it preeminently worth while to give full measure of his energies and talents; he gave with intense pleasure and with glowing confidence in the result. For satire of itself presented no attractions to Dickens; he used it only as a weapon to effect reform; his object was not primarily to be clever, or to make his victim look ridiculous, but to bring about positive constructive results. He was truly, as Longfellow said, "at times very severe," but he did not lose faith in the ultimate good, and his indignation may be said to have been the measure of his enthusiasm. For this reason the people of the United States have not ceased to think of him gratefully as a useful critic and a very lovable friend.

Among others to send messages of affectionate remembrance were the Dickens Fellowship, Montreal, Quebec, through its representative, Captain Armitage, Canadian forces, and the English Dickens Fellowship. In the evening Mr. Henry Dickens, K. C., sixth son of the novelist, gave a recital of "The Cricket on the Hearth" at the Guildhall School of Music.

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DRY AMENDMENT PART OF THE LAW

Official of Anti-Saloon League of America Declares That Opponents of Prohibition Seem to Fail to Recognize This Fact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The prohibition amendment is a part of the law of the country, and that is what those persons who are advocating that it be made inoperative seem to fail to recognize," E. C. Dinwiddie, of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has declared, referring to the application in New York for the incorporation of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition. A great point is made that liquor manufacturers or dealers do not appear among the incorporators, but whether there are any financial alliances, represented directly or indirectly among them, has no bearing on the fact that opposition to prohibition now is an appeal to law breaking.

Mr. Dinwiddie calls attention to the fact that those who were hostile to prohibition have admitted that it was coming, and that when it arrived it would have to be observed as are other laws of the land. This has been pointed out by their orators on the floor of Congress time and again. To be sure, no one thought it was coming quite so soon; that is, none of the opponents. But since the amendment has been legally submitted by Congress and passed by the states, it remains for the orderly portion of the community to do except obey its mandate. Otherwise the appeal is to anarchy.

"If those who oppose prohibition of the liquor traffic want to have it repealed, according to law they will have to follow the same methods that the proponents used when they sought its adoption," explained Mr. Dinwiddie. "They will have to obtain a vote favorable to their contention of two-thirds of Congress and then secure the sanction of three-fourths of the states. They are in the position now that we were in when we were beginning to work for the passage of the amendment. Meanwhile, until this is accomplished, it is futile for men to talk of making the law inoperative. The majority of this country is law-abiding. And the soldiers of whom they talk as if they were all in favor of the making and selling of liquor are just like other citizens. They reflect the sentiments of the communities from which they come; some are in favor of drinking and some are opposed, but they are all in favor of keeping the laws, not of breaking them."

"Another thing. It is often overlooked, or not understood, that this amendment has been passed with the help of men who drank but who were opposed to the liquor business. Such states as South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona were carried for prohibition by the votes of drinking men."

"Doesn't it look," concluded Mr. Dinwiddie, "as if these men who boast that they are such good sports are proving themselves to be very poor sportsmen when they refuse to accept the situation after the case has been decided against them? Since the law is on the statute book there is nothing to be done except to watch those who propose to break the laws and see that the laws are enforced, but this is a poor time in which to invite men to disregard law and order, and those who do it are assuming a grave responsibility."

DRY LAW MAY GO INTO EFFECT JUNE 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Whether the prohibition act passed by the recent Wyoming Legislature means that the liquor traffic shall cease with the end of June 28, or shall continue until the end of June 30, is a question that is arousing much discussion and which may require a judicial determination. The language of the act is conflicting; the measure stating at one point that the liquor traffic shall be illegal "on and after the 30th day of June," and at another point that, "This act shall take effect and be in force from and after midnight on the 30th day of June." If the first quoted provision is to govern the liquor traffic will cease at the end of June 28, the 29th being Sunday, and the State having a Sunday closing law which would prevent the sale of liquor between the end of the 28th and the beginning of the 30th, but if the second provision is to govern liquor may be sold on June 30 and until 12 o'clock on the night of that day.

CLUB CENTERS IN SCHOOLS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The new superintendent of the Chicago public schools, Dr. Charles E. Chaddsey, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, began his duties here yesterday. The new superintendent, in discussing school problems, said he was in favor of teaching only English in the elementary schools. Among other things, he said he favored optional military training in the high schools, with none in the elementary schools, and the use of the public school buildings for club centers for communities.

LUSITANIA CLAIMS BEING CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The committee of proctors representing claimants for damages caused by the sink-

ing of the Lusitania by a German submarine announces selection of a board to pass upon the validity of those claims and to make a finding to serve as a basis for the amount of Lusitania damages to be demanded from Germany by the United States Government. The committee hopes this amount will be submitted at the peace table. The board, acting without compensation, is made up as follows:

Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; Charles M. Hough, United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, and E. Henry Lacombe, former presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

COURT TO PASS ON TOLL RATES

Kansas Given Permission to Test Validity of Postmaster-General's Recent Order

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Whether the Postmaster-General has authority to increase telephone rates throughout the country is to be determined by the Supreme Court, which yesterday granted the State of Kansas permission to institute original proceedings against the Postmaster-General, questioning the validity of his order of Dec. 13 last establishing new toll rates. The court ordered that a return be made in the case at the next term, in October.

Under the order attacked, effective since Jan. 21, last, the Postmaster-General established a new classification and schedule of toll rates under a partial zone system. The Kansas authorities claim that he exceeded his authority in making it, and ask that the Supreme Court define the extent of the authority conferred upon him under the joint congressional resolution and the presidential proclamation by which the telephone and telegraph systems were taken over.

Although these proceedings directly affect only the carrying out of the order in Kansas by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, the questions involved touch every state.

The Kansas contention is that the Postmaster-General is without authority to fix intrastate rates and that if such authority was conferred by the resolution and the proclamation, both are unconstitutional.

VOTE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Wyoming will be the first State to take a referendum vote on the League of Nations proposal if Governor Carey should follow the suggestion in numerous letters reaching his office that this question be submitted at a special election which has been called for April 22 that the people may vote on a proposal to issue \$2,500,000 of state highway bonds.

Wyoming does not have a referendum law and the League of Nations question therefore could not be officially submitted, but the letters to Governor Carey urge that he sanction a proposal to submit the question informally. An overwhelming majority in favor of the league, it is prophesied by advocates of the informal submission idea, would result from balloting on the question.

APPROPRIATION FOR WAR RISK NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that there was only funds enough to run the War Risk Insurance Bureau until the middle of May, and that this fact had been communicated to President Wilson. This great bureau, which has charge of all the details of the insurance of men in the army and the assignment and payment of policies, now employs thousands of men and women, and has just moved into a commodious new building. Its expenses are enormous, and with the failure of Congress to pass the Appropriation Bill it will be impossible for the work to continue unless Congress is called for a new session at least by May.

COMMERCE RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—An office has been opened in the Chicago Association of Commerce for gathering information on export and import trade with the South and Central American countries. The office was established by the Mississippi Valley Trades Association, and will be under the supervision of H. H. Garver, foreign trade commissioner of the association.

A party made up of representatives from the associations of commerce of Chicago, Illinois; St. Paul, Minnesota; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana, and other large cities of the Mississippi Valley will make a tour of the South and Central American countries to establish trade and credit relations.

TEST VOTE ON LICENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vermont.—A special town meeting will be held here on March 26 for the purpose of ascertaining whether light beers and wines or "hard drinks" should be sold while the town is licensed. St. Johnsbury went wet by a vote of 385 to 370 at town meeting day, March 4, for the first time in its history. It is claimed by those who voted for license that the new move is an effort to defeat the vote taken at the regular town meeting.

FUTURE POLICY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Consulting Engineer of Chicago, Speaking Before Association, Declares It Will Be Based on Democratic Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"The policy of the American industry in the future, is to be based on democratic cooperation as against the policy of autocratic exploitation," said J. L. Jacobs, consulting industrial engineer of Chicago, in speaking before a conference of railroad professional engineers of the American Association of Engineers gathered in Chicago on Monday to consider a schedule of better monthly salaries for technical engineers. This report, drawn up by a committee of the association, is preliminary and will be taken up by other branches of the engineering profession and is to be submitted to the United States Board of Wages and Working Conditions for its consideration.

"One of the far-reaching results of the world war," Mr. Jacobs said, "is the creation, among industrial leaders of all sides, of a desire to unite on the work of industrial and social reconstruction. This frank and full-hearted cooperation of all human factors concerned is vitally essential to the success of any plan dealing with economic and social problems. With a determined endeavor to do justice to the greatest number, to remove the cause of industrial friction and to develop the spirit of national service, there is bound to come about incalculable economic, social, and political benefit to all."

"The realization that the human element is the most vital factor in service and production, has brought about nationwide and intensive consideration of the problem of employment. An important result of this consideration has been the evolution of the movement for employment classification and salary standardization. Employment classification and salary standardization have made great headway because through them there comes justice and fair dealing and a better understanding and harmony, all of which are indispensable in this day of competition for efficiency and production."

The convention discussed wages, and speakers stated that engineers in positions where the pay is smallest, do not receive compensation equal to that being paid union men where less training and skill is required.

It was pointed out that the engineer is encouraged to work at a low salary to begin with and is given promises of future advancement, but this the engineers felt was not just. The engineer, it was maintained, who has begun his work, should receive a definite wage based on the value of his services. The matter of overtime for the lower salaried man was discussed and it was the opinion of some that the man in the subordinate position should have overtime based on an eight-hour day. If the railroad company pays the highest union man for running the lathe \$200 a month, that could be fixed as the dividing line for the engineer's salary, overtime being paid on salaries up to that amount.

The preliminary schedule of monthly salaries presented by the American Association of Engineers for the consideration of the railroad conference fixed salaries ranging from \$15,000 a year to a monthly salary of \$120 for tapmen.

APPOINTIVE MAYOR PLAN IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The plan for an appointive mayor and the recall of aldermen is opposed by the Chicago Association of Commerce in a statement in which it announces its attitude on the form of city government. These matters are being discussed quite freely here on account of agitation that has been going on for a change in the form of the city government. The association favors the election of a mayor by a method providing for nominations by petition. The association further favors the appointment of all city department heads by the mayor with the approval of the council. It would have the council appoint its own presiding officer, and the council, it says, should be the "legislative and deliberative body of the city government."

BUENOS AIRES PENSION LAW

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The chamber of deputies has approved a law pensioning all public service employees. The employees will donate

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NEBRASKA AND OIL LEASING BILL

Senator George W. Norris Makes Public Joint Resolution Adopted by State Legislature Protesting Against the Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—George W. Norris, United States Senator from Nebraska, Progressive, made public on Monday a joint resolution which was adopted by the Legislature of his State, and of which copies were sent to the congressional delegation, protesting strongly against the Oil Lands Leasing Bill defeated in the last hours of the Sixty-fifth Congress through a filibuster.

Opposed to this legislation himself, Senator Norris pointed to the hurry and ease with which bills were passed by Congress in the war emergency and added that any project for the leasing of the resources of the country to private interests was of too grave import to future generations to permit of hasty action by Congress even at the request of a majority backed by the Administration.

The oil interests and those who sponsored the bill, including Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy have consistently maintained that the bill is a model bill, that it fully safeguards the national interests and that it precludes any possibility of handing over the country's resources to private monopolies.

The opponents of the bill do not contend that the bill has no good features; they are willing to have Congress enact legislation for the development of those lands, but when the matter is taken up by the new Congress the supporters of a conservative policy, Senator Norris said, will see to it that there is no loophole whereby the entrenched interests of monopoly will secure an entering wedge for the control of the remainder of the country's undeveloped wealth. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, There is now pending before our National Congress proposed legislation effecting the conservation of coal, oil and phosphate publicly owned in Alaska and the West, and Whereas, The leasing of our national resources was checked during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and this proposed legislation would again permit of despoiling this nation of such natural resources, and Whereas, Such legislation would result in depriving our navy of the use of coal and oil deposits upon which the future usefulness of our navy absolutely depends, and

PLAN TO ORGANIZE A. E. F. VETERANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—According to Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a three-day meeting has just been held in Paris, by a group of members of the national guard and national army, for the formulating of a program for an organization to include all officers and enlisted men who have served in the American forces overseas, with the purpose of promoting comradeship and serving the nation by "keeping alive the spirit which has caused American citizens to make such great sacrifices."

Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt says that this program will be submitted to a similar meeting in the United States, called at a date sufficiently early to allow for the return of the expeditionary force and for the mustering out of service of substantially all non-professional soldiers. Representatives of the Paris meeting will come to the United States to cooperate with those who have not had the privilege of serving overseas and with the discharged A. E. F. members in this country. It is expected that the meeting here will be held about the end of April. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt speaks of the organization as the "new G. A. R."

TRANS-CAUCASIA'S FOOD LACK SERIOUS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advices from Tiflis in Trans-Caucasia Russia, received at the State Department by naval radio yesterday, are that conditions, owing to lack of food in that region, are becoming serious. In Erivan, it is reported, 45,000 are without bread and there is not a dog, cat, horse, camel or any living thing in all the region about Igdir. There is food at Baku and Batumi to feed the people for some time, but the railroads have not the facilities to transport it.

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"Whereas, This proposed legislation would not result in the consumer obtaining coal, gasoline and other necessities at a lesser rate than otherwise, and

"Whereas, Such legislation would be only in the interest of private individuals who desire to exploit our remaining natural resources for their own private gain, therefore be it

"Resolved, Both houses concurring, that we are unalterably opposed to any legislation by our National Congress whether under the guise of 'leasing or selling,' the effect of which would be to repudiate and reverse the present conservation policy so ably championed and maintained by our great former President Theodore Roosevelt. Be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State, to the President and to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress, and to each of the United States senators and representatives from Nebraska."

KENYON COX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Kenyon Cox, who passed away here yesterday, was one of the leading American mural painters. Bringing to his European studies, in Paris, under Gérôme and Carolus-Duran, an unusual intelligence and appreciation, he returned to the United States, in 1882, as an able and clear-seeing exponent of the artistic traditions of the Old World. His influence linked American mural decoration closely with the academic teachings of the past, with all its emphasis on the rhythm of line and mass and its fondness for symbolic figure painting, in a way that made for firm foundation. At the same time it insisted on thorough training and logical develop-

ment that offset the more hasty and impulsive tendencies of the period.

The artist first turned to figure painting upon his return to the United States, but his peculiar talent and his inclination soon brought him to mural painting at a moment when it was first becoming an important factor in American art. He first became known for his work at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1893, and from that time on his time was filled with commissions that have placed his work in the Congressional Library in Washington, in the Iowa and Minnesota state capitols, in Bowdoin and Oberlin colleges, and in public buildings in many of the larger cities. He was the author of a number of books on sculpture and mural decoration.

LEAGUE OPPOSED BY SENATOR FALL

Great Britain Would Rule Under the Present Plan, He Says; and to This He Objects

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico.—"If the present League of Nations plan is adopted, Great Britain will rule the league, and I object to America's becoming again a subsidiary country to the British Isles," declared Albert B. Fall, United States Senator from New Mexico, in addressing the Chamber of Commerce here.

"If the League of Nations had existed in 1774, there would be no United States now. Other nations would have jumped in and nipped in the bud the revolution that gave our independence."

"As a league, I do not oppose it. There are many provisions which I would gladly adopt for the benefit of the United States and the world at large; but even if these were adopted alone, this country would give up rights of sovereignty which we have possessed and defended since Independence Day."

"The charter of the league provides for every self-governing nation or province to have a voice in the league. This brings in Canada, Australia, India, Ireland and the other English provinces. Through their vote England will run the world and use us to keep these provinces forever subjected to their mother country."

TWO-SHIFTS PLAN FOR FIREMEN IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Requesting the Massachusetts Legislature to reject the measure providing for the two-plant system in fire departments of the cities and towns of the State, the Boston Fire Commission asserts that it has no legislative merit. The commission says that this system has been tried and rejected by New York, Chicago, and Spokane, and that a similar bill was vetoed by former Governor Bates in 1903. It states that municipalities possess ample power to adopt this system if they so desire, and that the question is a local and internal one of municipal government. Under the provisions of the proposed act the firemen of Boston would be on duty 175 days, night duty 175 days and be off duty 16 days on vacation.

ENGINEERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Industrial readjustment problems will be discussed at the National Conference of the Society of Industrial Engineers which opens at the Hotel McAlpin today. There will be an exhibition of labor-saving equipment for factories and offices.



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INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Robert Williams, One of the Leaders of Labor, Surveys the Upheaval as Part of a World-Wide Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"The present industrial unrest which is manifesting itself in Great Britain is really part of a world-wide movement," writes Mr. Robert Williams, general secretary of the National Transport Workers Federation, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Williams is one of the leaders of the labor movement, and holds very advanced views. His ideal is the complete revolution of the present industrial system, and, according to his own statement, the working classes are now at "war" with the owners of the means of production, where the alignment of opposing forces is not national or racial, but class.

"In the old days," continues Mr. Williams, "the responsible officials of the trade union movement were accused of being professional agitators constantly stirring up strife amongst the loyal working people. Today the order is reversed, and we find the organized workers themselves frequently far in advance of their responsible officials and advisers."

"The causes of the disaffection are multifarious. Labor feels that it has been made to bear the brunt of the cost and suffering of the war. Every conceivable sacrifice necessary for the prosecution of the war has been called for, more especially from the toiling masses. They have contributed millions for the armed forces. The call upon the nation's manhood has naturally reduced the manpower available for industrial requirements both of civil and military life. When there was a shortage of munitions, labor was appealed to to produce the guns and turn out the war matériel. Again, when the shipping question became acute in consequence of the operations of the German submarines, shipbuilding and engineering workers were appealed to to forgo their holidays and leisure to accelerate the output of new tonnage. When the food problem became acute the agricultural workers were asked to spare no effort in order to increase food supplies."

"While innumerable sacrifices were being made on every hand by the working people, the well-to-do classes in most industries were making profits beyond the dreams of avarice. Ship-owners were fixing charters to the River Plate and coming home with grain freights and paying the entire capital cost of the ship in one round voyage of three months' duration. The working classes have had abundant experience to show that the chief contributions to the war loans have come from those who have derived these untold profits from the circumstances of the war."

"For 4½ years the working classes hesitated from taking strong industrial action because they were instinctively convinced that general and comprehensive strike action would put their own kinsfolk at a disadvantage with the adversary forces against whom they were making war. As soon, however, as the armistice was signed, this misgiving was largely removed, and all the restraint under which they had lived for the period of the war was broken down."

The Election and Labor
"In Great Britain, especially, much of the difficulty has been accentuated by the political trickery of the general election. Politicians were vying with each other with offers to make the world not merely safe but pleasant for democracy. Bitter political and economic controversies took place, and Labor, which made a big bid for political influence, came out much less satisfactorily than was expected. In every constituency contested in the interest of Labor can be found an average of some 5000 men who were prepared to give political action a trial. In most constituencies, however, except, of course, those which were represented by what might be called docile labor nominees, these men, young, virile and intelligent, are smarting under a sense of having been 'done in.' What they cannot do with their political left hand, they are now striving to do with their industrial right."

"At the ballot box, however, the man and woman voter is equally influential, or, as the industrialists would say, equally impotent. In industry one resolute and competent man can lead a factory, a mine, or a railway terminus. The men who are

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conducting the present industrial movement are the men who have been the spearhead of the trade union movement in the mine, the factory, and the workshop. They have always fearlessly championed the interests of their own workmates, and all too frequently have suffered the penalty when the employer or his manager had it in their power to victimize them."

"Coupled with the profiteering which has gone on during the war, Labor sees all the industries set up nationally or controlled nationally by the State reverting to private ownership. The national factories are being knocked down to the highest bidder, although every one knows that there is no real bidding, but that the whole market is rigged. Labor has learned from its own past experience that an overstocked labor market means competition among the working people, cheap labor, and the constant threat of unemployment and the privations attendant upon unemployment."

"Although Labor has not extensively exercised its industrial power during the war, Labor realizes it could have done well-nigh anything because of the golden opportunity attendant upon a condition of things wherein there were far more jobs than men. From age-long experience the workers are right in assuming that as demobilization proceeds there will be three men for every two jobs. The employing class, accordingly, true to their grasping traditions, will attempt to dictate terms to Labor. This, the active trade unionists are doing their best to prevent. The most effective means thereto naturally are by means of a systematic reduction in the hours of labor in all industries thus making for the gradual reabsorption of the men as they return to their civilian occupations."

The Shorter Working Day

"Labor's stand for a shorter working day is absolutely indisputable and unchallengeable. It is based upon economic knowledge and industrial experience. The drawback, however, at the present time, is that there is an utter want of coordination in the demands and cooperation in the application. The demand for a shorter working week is too diversified and the applications come in at irregular periods. For instance, the railway workers obtained their concessions of the 48-hour working week during the general election, which concession was manifestly a political dodge to get votes for the Coalition Government. The transport workers of the country are applying for a 44-hour week. The miners have formulated proposals and submitted an application to the government for a six-hour working day, and a 30 per cent advance in wages. The engineering trades balloted their members upon the principle of a 47-hour working week, which appears to be unacceptable to the engineering trade workers."

"In the strike movement at Belfast the workpeople, basing their strike action upon the precepts and policy of the Ulster Unionist Party, the Government, fought for the 44-hour week. The Clyde was obsessed in efforts to secure for all workers, irrespective of their calling, a 40-hour week. The electricians in London threatened sympathetic action with their out-of-work members at Edinburgh, the Clyde, and Belfast, and so the movement becomes increasingly incoherent stage by stage."

"I have repeatedly appealed, myself, for unity of command in the industrial movement. Personally, I am a member of the sub-committee of the Triple Industrial Alliance of mine workers, railway workers, and transport workers. These three organizations number well over 1,500,000 highly organized workpeople in three essential industries. If it were possible only to bring about a clarified and consistent policy and time our demands in such a manner as to make our applications simultaneously, it stands to reason we could do far more collectively than we could isolatedly. There is a growing distrust on the part of the workers themselves that their claims are not pressed as effectively by the leaders as they might be."

"The suggested industrial councils and the existing Alliance of Employers and Employees give rise to a suggestion that the trade-union officials who are connected therewith are agreeing to the existing capitalistic order and standardizing for all time what many of the workers conceive to be a slave state—a slave state

wherein, however, the slaves shall be better fed, better housed, and better clothed, in order to make them more efficient slave units in a servile order of society."

"If Labor is to remain a powerful influence in the modern state, it will have to learn now to impose and accept self-discipline. There is nothing we could not do if only we were to think out a far-reaching and comprehensive policy and stick loyally to that policy. As Adam Smith said more than 100 years ago, 'Labor is the only source of wealth,' that is, of course, labor of hand and brain. This has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by the experiences of the war."

The New Social Order

"The political Labor Party in the application of its program entitled 'The New Social Order,' demands for the working people an ever-increasing share of the wealth which their labor produces. The ice of capitalism breaks throughout Europe. The first crash came from the very east in Russia, wherein, by those who deemed themselves competent to judge, it was least expected. We have not seen the end of the crises in Germany. France and Italy will have their industrial and political problems. So must the United States with its amalgam of the various races of Europe. Not only is Labor striving for a new social order in the respective countries of the world, but it will seek more and more to organize internationally, and to provide a universal equation of industrially satisfactory conditions."

"During the next 10 years humanity is destined to see epoch-making and world-shaking events. We can only hope that reason and toleration in all classes and all sections will prevail. Heaven will protest that there has been enough bloodletting. Karl Marx and Prince Kropotkin were both agreed that Great Britain was the one country where a social revolution might be brought about peacefully. One hopes that their prophecies will be correct, and that we shall pass peacefully, but not, of course, without embarrassment, from the conditions of society in which we are now living to one in which the worker shall be exalted, and in which men will be valued not for their parentage, not for the things they have, but for what they are, and that the people shall have every conceivable opportunity to enjoy material well-being, without which culture, refinement, and spiritual advancement are well-nigh unattainable."

GIRLS IN RAILROAD SHOPS DISPLACED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
POCATELLO, Idaho.—The women and girls employed in the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad in this city are being replaced by returning soldiers as these come home and desire to be employed again by that railroad. It is understood that eventually the girls will be replaced entirely and none employed in the shops.

The railroad is employing women as telegraph operators and station agents in some of the smaller towns. The women in these positions receive the standard wages, the same that men would receive in these places. It is reported that the work of the women is equally as satisfactory as the men's. The War Service Club, organized by the employees of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, is now being discontinued. In this club employees contributed from 10 cents to \$2 per month and assistance was rendered to families of enlisted men when in need.

EIGHT-HOUR BILL DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LANSING, Michigan.—An eight-hour law, to apply to all mines and factories in the State, was defeated in the Michigan Legislature.

As the measure came from the Labor Committee of the Legislature, it provided for an eight-hour day only on work done by or for the State. John Holland, Representative from Gogebic, urged restoring to the bill a provision making it apply to all industries, but was unsuccessful.

John P. Fitzgerald, Detroit Representative, contended that an eight-hour law applying to industry would drive hundreds of factories out of the State, especially those making automobile parts.

AUSTRALIA GREET LABOR DELEGATES

French Representatives Honored by Commonwealth Government and City of Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—When the French Labor delegates, Messrs. Paul Thomsen and Adolphe Hodée, arrived in Melbourne, they received a warm welcome from the Commonwealth Government, and again when they visited the Trades Hall. They will be guests of honor at a luncheon tendered by the State Parliamentary Labor Party, while the Lord Mayor, Alderman Cabens, has invited them to visit the City Council.

They were further entertained by members of the Federal Ministry at a luncheon in the Federal Parliament House, where Mr. W. A. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, in a speech of welcome, asked the guests not to take too serious a view of the ebullience of a small section of the community. He said that Australians held France in affectionate regard, and added that if the civilized world offered homage to France for a generation, it would be only offering what was France's due. The government desired to help the delegates in their great mission and invited them to stay in the Commonwealth as long as they wished. Australia felt honored by their presence.

Mr. Thomsen, on behalf of the mission, hoped that the result of the visit would be a closer relationship between Australia and France, and that the bond of sympathy which existed between Australian soldiers and Frenchmen engaged in the great struggle would endure forever.

Mr. Hodée said that all that they had heard and seen in Australia had caused them to realize more fully than before that they were in a country of essentially democratic institutions. They would carry back the most pleasant memories of the conditions surrounding their visit and of the people generally.

LABOR UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAPETOWN, Cape Colony (Sunday).—A serious labor situation has developed on the Rand owing to the threat of the unorganized colored helpers to break the builders' strike. The African political organization recently passed a resolution expressing disappointment at the hostility shown by white labor unions for Negro labor, and declaring the necessity of organizing the latter for securing its rights. The appointment of an industrial commission, consisting of an equal number of employers and employees is called for, both by Sir F. A. Wallers and the Comrades of the Great War.

ANTI-PROHIBITION STRIKE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey.—Representatives of organized labor, at a meeting here, declared against a general strike as protest against federal prohibition, but made it clear that they are opposed to prohibition itself. The presiding officer was Arthur F. Quinn, president of the State Federation of Labor. It was the opinion that prohibition should be opposed by every reasonable means, but that an attempt to call a general strike as a protest would make the unions appear ridiculous.

SEATTLE STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SEATTLE, Washington.—Seattle's shipbuilding industry was in nearly full operation again yesterday as a result of the return to their places of approximately 2600 metal trades

workers who went on strike last Thursday afternoon charging discrimination by the employers. James P. Martin, president of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers Local No. 104, the largest of the shipyard unions, posted a notice in the headquarters of the Metal Trades Council to the effect that all members return to work under the same condition as existed previous to Jan. 21, with the exception of allowance. At the five big steel shipbuilding yards, it was said that the metal trades workers were being taken back rapidly, and all of the plants would be running at top speed by today.

Conference in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Owners of shipbuilding yards and representatives of the workers in those yards from the Pacific Coast were in conference with officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the national officers of the American Federation of Labor yesterday. As the War Labor Adjustment Board will go out of existence the last day of this month, it is earnestly desired that some sort of machinery should be set up which can perform a service similar to that which the board has given.

NO AGREEMENT IN RAILWAY DISPUTE

Negotiations Continue Between British Railwaymen and Railway Executive on Program

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Negotiations between the railway executive committee and representatives of the railway unions were resumed today, following the rejection on Friday by a special meeting of delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen, of both the railway executive committee's offer in answer to their national program, and the basis on which the offer was made.

It was noticed that J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and J. Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, were not among the delegates today. In response to inquiries this morning, a National Union of Railwaymen official said that the position was so delicate that it would be unwise to say anything beyond the fact that they were hoping for the best, although the situation gave cause for considerable anxiety. It is understood that the National Union of Railwaymen executive has received from numerous important provincial centers expressions of satisfaction at their refusal of the railway executive committee's proposals.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—At the conference with the railway executive committee today the National Union of Railwaymen's negotiating sub-committee is understood to have made a very candid statement regarding the feeling prevailing among the men. The conference afterward adjourned. The National Union of Railwaymen's executive committee meets at Unity House tomorrow, and a further meeting between the negotiating sub-committee and the railway executive will be held in a day or two.

FACTORIES REPORT LESSENED DEMAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Reserve Board made public yesterday summaries of reports from federal reserve agents throughout the country in answer to a questionnaire recently sent out to ascertain the extent of business and industrial readjustment. The reports showed, in general, large stocks on hand by manufacturers and dealers, and a less-

ened demand with prices decreasing in many cases.

A typical example of the reports from industrial districts was afforded by the tabulation of replies to questions from business concerns in the Philadelphia federal reserve district. These questions and classified replies were as follows:

Are the quantities of materials, supplies and goods as shown by your last inventory larger than usual? Yes, 114; no, 129.

Are they principally for war or civilian businesses? War work, 20; civilian businesses, 221.

Have the prices of your product been lowered recently from the high prices prevailing during the war? Yes, 148; no, 92.

Is labor more abundant? Yes, 225; no, 21.

Is labor less restless? Yes, 147; no, 91.

Is there less reemployment? Yes, 106; no, 62.

Is labor more efficient? Yes, 90; no, 142.

Has there been any lowering of wages? Yes, 17; no, 228.

Are you paying less for raw materials? Yes, 134; no, 89.

Is the supply adequate? Yes, 212; no, 16.

Do you anticipate making any extensions or repairs to your plants in the near future which will necessitate the purchase of building materials or equipments? Yes, 42; no, 203.

Have you a satisfactory amount of orders on hand? Yes, 81; no, 150.

Most concerns reported the outlook uncertain.

JERSEY STRIKE COMES TO AN END

Public Service Railway Company and Employees Accept Terms of the War Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey.—The strike of the employees of the Public Service Railway Company, which had tied up trolley traffic in Northern New Jersey since last Wednesday morning, was ended on Monday, when it was announced that both sides had accepted the agreement offered by the Federal War Labor Board.

The company agreed to treat with any committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America when authorized by its employees, but reserved the right to treat with any other committee of employees if it so desires. The company withdrew the cooperative league and collective bargaining plan previously submitted to the men, and which the men opposed. Both parties agreed to submit other points of dispute to the War Labor Board. These points include the demand for 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work and other increases in wages for other employees and improved working conditions. The men, believing that they have won a victory, return to work this morning.

Mediator Busy in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—With the New York harbor strike now in its third week, James L. Hughes, federal mediator, continues his efforts to bring the men and the private boat owners into an agreement.

NEW CREDIT FOR BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Belgium was given another credit of \$2,410,000 yesterday by the Treasury.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY PLANNED

Definite Action to Await the Proposed Formation of an Illinois Labor Party at the State Federation Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A movement to form a national Labor Party will be launched before many months, according to Morton L. Johnson, secretary of the executive committee of the Chicago Labor Party, who was appointed as a member of a committee to make arrangements for a preliminary conference with the Non-Partisan League and other organizations on this subject.

More definite steps in this direction will be taken after the meeting of the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor on April 10 in Springfield, where a state Labor Party will be organized. The call for the convention to organize a state Labor Party has been issued by the Illinois State Federation of Labor and is addressed to bodies that are not affiliated with the Federation of Labor as well as to the labor unions in Illinois.

The call for the state convention gives the following reasons, among others, for organizing a Labor Party: "The formation of the Labor Party was made necessary on account of the fact that, under the old methods, the workers were not only unable to get the legislation they desired and believed they were entitled to, but in addition to that, the mercenary corporations have been able to get laws enacted that are injurious to the workers and unjust, as well. The trades unionists by an overwhelming majority vote on the question have indicated that they believe the time has come when they should have a powerful political organization permanently in the field, in order to deal with these matters intelligently and effectively."

The convention, the call announces, will take up the question of getting enacted by the Illinois Legislature an eight-hour law for women workers, will also discuss reconstruction problems, and will oppose the state constabulary bill pending before the legislature.

NEW UNION PLANNERS VISIT LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The presence of A. J. Rubenstein and Anthony Capraro, leaders in the movement to form a union, planned to rival the American Federation of Labor, has given a new phase to the Lawrence strike. These men are both Socialists, and are said to represent the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They plan to use the strikers here as a nucleus of the new union, and it is hoped by the leaders that many textile and garment workers throughout the country who are dissatisfied with the A. F. of L. will affiliate with it.

The Boston Central Labor Union, after sending four members here to investigate the strike, has voted to rescind its former action of endorsing the strike here and to take no action in regard to sending funds. Minor disturbances led to three arrests yesterday.

RAILWAY CLERKS RETURN

ATLANTA, Georgia.—About 1500 railroad clerks, employed on all roads entering Atlanta, except the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, returned to their desks yesterday after having been on strike since Friday.

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PORTUGAL'S PLIGHT
SEEN FROM SPAIN

Some of the Responsible Papers
in Madrid Actually Declared
That Dom Manoel Had
Landed in Portugal

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 17.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—On the same day and almost at the same hour two separate items of wireless news came to Madrid. One was from Lisbon and the other from Tuy. Tuy is the little place just over the River Minho in the north of Portugal which separates the latter from her sister Spain. It is the receiving station, as it were, for external circulation of the royalist intelligence from Oporto and other parts of the north which are not unfavorable to the pretensions of the Royalists. One of these messages, that from Tuy, stated that news received at Valencia on the Portuguese side of the river was to the effect that the monarchy had been proclaimed at Lisbon. The other item, from Lisbon, stated that a proclamation issued by the Portuguese Government announced that the Royalist agitation was well in hand and would soon be completely suppressed. So, according to one's predilections, one may believe some things that one reads, and reject the others, official statements as well.

The Royalists are never backward with particulars of their successes, or supposed successes. They state that Captain Sa de Guimaraes, who with his forces entered Villareal, proclaimed the monarchy there, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Machado did the same at Estarreja, that Paredes, Penafield, Felgueiras, Zalveia, Lousada, Taboaco, Melgaco, Villatafeiro, Lamego and various other places had also joined them, and the monarchy had been duly proclaimed in all. A characteristic announcement from headquarters at Oporto was "The Monarchist forces entered triumphantly into Alveraria, the enemy retreating in disorder toward the south of Mousa." The use of the word "enemy" is to be noted.

A Farical Incident

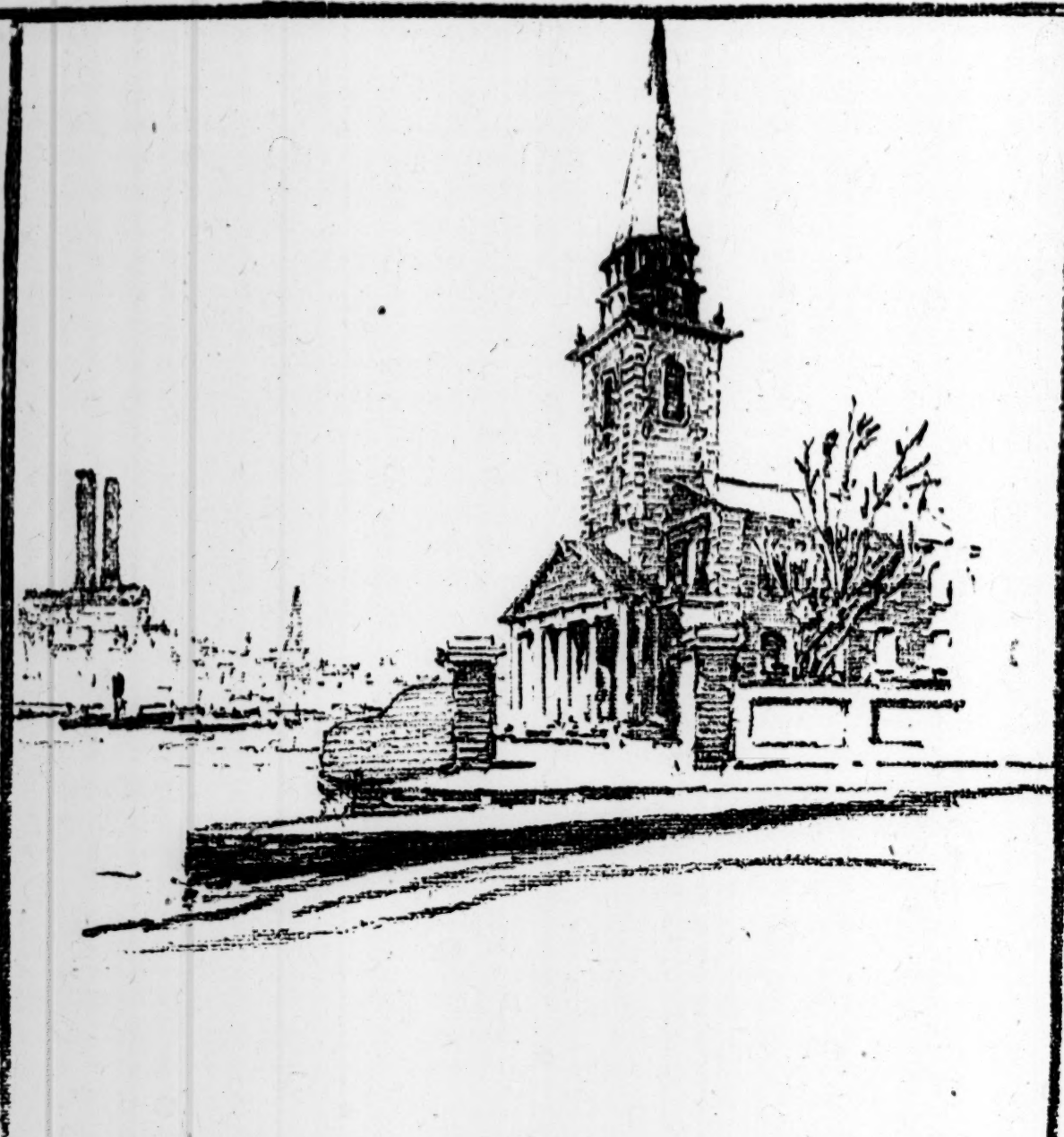
But if half of it were true, why is Conceiro so timid of neutral correspondents seeing what is being done? The other day the correspondents of Madrid newspapers at Oporto were placed under arrest because, as it is stated, their papers had given reports of what had been happening in Lisbon in such a way that the cause had been prejudiced. And the newspapers of Oporto applauded this course of procedure, especially the *Liberdade* (sic), which in reference to this matter printed an article entitled "The Restoration of the Monarchy as Seen from Spain." Were they free to write as they would and at length, the correspondents could tell of strange happenings that would make men marvel, and others that would make them laugh. How splendid, for example, was the Monarchist promptitude, when it was heard that the Republicans had proclaimed their republic at a little place called Mongolado, near Vizeu, for they immediately sent a military force there, made prisoners of all the soldiers who had thus proclaimed the republic, and, with this done, loudly and joyfully proclaimed the monarchy instead, the Mongoladians with wide eyes wondering at the mysteries of modern statecraft and man's covetousness of power.

The provisional government at Oporto continues to issue its proclamations in the most regal manner. The requisition of horses and mules within a period of 48 hours is decreed, and also the acquisition by the government of foods necessary to the people whenever a sufficient supply at moderate prices is not assured in the ordinary course of trade. Petitions are being sent to Conceiro also. One is from the Oporto Traders Committee, appealing to him to modify the decree on bills of exchange, and there is another from the Archbishop of Braga giving greeting to those who fight for the restoration and asking that the monarchical government shall proceed to reestablish the rights and privileges of the church in Portugal.

It has never yet been satisfactorily explained why Manoel, if he is in Portugal, does not do something, even if it is only to effect a little personal proclamation of himself in one of the numerous villages in the north where it is declared the monarchy has been proclaimed. Some of the newspapers—including one of the utmost responsibility in Madrid, declare that they adhere to the statement that he has landed. New information upon the subject comes regularly from various points supposed to be concerned.

The latest from Vigo states that in the early hours of a certain morning Dom Manoel arrived at Compostela accompanied by a number of Portuguese officers and they embarked in a small boat in which they crossed the River Minho, stepping ashore in the Portuguese town of Caminha. It was said that Manoel had passed the previous night at Pontevedra as the guest of a personage of importance who had great influence in those parts. Yet others say that Manoel slept that night near Tuy. But all ask pointedly whether, if Dom Manoel is not in Portugal, anyone can tell them where he is. No, for there appear to be no more statements from him now, and that is to the advantage of these news makers.

Now and then an automobile will spin through Tuy and go careering fast in some northerly and westerly direction. Whither proceeds this hasty automobile? One is told solemnly that it goes to meet the King! Also persons who go to Valencia on the



The parish church, Battersea

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

BATTERSEA AND ITS
PLACE IN HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The old church of Battersea, standing on the opposite side of the river, is said to be the sister church of Chelsea, which it much resembles. So says the historian. He would need to be a novelist, and a venturesome one at that, to repeat the statement today, for the architect who designed the present edifice, erected in 1771, has wrought a transformation so complete that lovers of the beautiful are compelled to look beyond mere bricks and mortar if their artistic eye is to be satisfied.

Happily, however, the hand of man is powerless to rob a place of its associations, and here a world of memories holds sway. There is an expanse of water, and sky too, a wide sweep of the river, and a hint of the sunsets which Turner loved, a view not to be surpassed in all London, and these things suffice.

What more beautiful site upon which to build a church? For centuries one has stood here, long before the surrounding buildings had sprung into being, from the time when the Thames at high tide covered the low-lying lands for miles around. The Domesday Book, it is true, bears no record of such a church, but deeds exist to show that one was endowed here, as far back as 1152, by the Abbot of Westminster, and that the living was held by the Bishop of Winchester when Mary Tudor reigned as Queen.

In Tudor history Battersea, like Chelsea, is not lacking. Some stained glass windows are shown portraying portraits of Henry VII, his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, and of Queen Elizabeth; while York House, a famous old Battersea manor, now a candle factory, claims to be the first meeting place of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn.

We pass on till we come to the chair where Turner so often sat, in the window in the vestry. Outside, the waves of the river sing their song almost up to the very door, and lap against the brickwork and paving-stones, open spaces widen into view, mists of buildings loom across the water; close by, a brown-sailed barge lies at anchor, and the fresh, free air sweeps down untouched by the smoke of cities, speaking of the sea. Turner used often to sit silently feasting his eyes upon this view, coming hither from his little cottage in Chelsea across the water. He must have known the river in all its many changing phases; it must have spoken to him often, and yielded up some of those secrets that only an ear attuned to genius can hear.

Here in the vestry too are some old prints giving a picture of Battersea as it was in days gone by. The church, according to one, stood in the very shadow of Bolingbroke House, a fragment of which old manor still exists, containing in perfect preservation the famous cedar-paneled parlor where Pope wrote his "Elegy on Man." A windmill, a landmark for miles, spreads its sails among fields and meadows, while an ominous-looking pair of village stocks make one wonder with what varied sensations Dick Turpin must have regarded them when, according to legend, he frequented the Raven Inn close by.

The fields of Battersea were the scene of a famous duel once, when in 1829 the Duke of Wellington met the Earl of Winchelsea there; but the episode had a happy conclusion, for the Duke's shot missed its mark, and the young Earl then fired into the air, and afterward tendered the apology con-

sidered necessary in those days to uphold honor amongst gentlemen!

But if a pen picture of Battersea is needed, all efforts must perforce fail before one given in a letter written by Carlyle to his brother in 1840. "It was toward sunset," he wrote, "when I first got into the air. Avoiding crowds and highways, I went along Battersea Bridge and thence by a wondrous path across cow fields, mud-ditches, river embankment, over a waste expanse of what attempted to

pass for country, wondrous enough in the darkening dusk, especially as I had never been there before, and the very road was uncertain. Boat people sat . . . about the Red House, steamers snorting about the river, each with a lantern at its nose, old women sat in strange cottages trimming their evening fires; bewildered-looking, mysterious coke furnaces glowed at one place. I know not why Windmills stood silent."

Carlyle was a frequent visitor to Battersea in the '50s; one can picture him slouching along across the fields at eventide on one of his walks, or riding his nag, in his quaint, old-fashioned cloak.

And so in a walk round Battersea today, though little of physical beauty may seem left, it is there in small details, even though as a whole the picture may seem disappointing. One can in fancy sit with Turner by the river, hear the fiery invectives of the great statesman, Hollingbroke, hurled down the centuries, listen to the voice of Pope, or accompany Carlyle, in one of his walks, across those fields, now grown misty. Round by the church too there are little, odd, unexpected corners, and some odd cottages where the barges and the boatmen live. There is something suggestive here of a little fishing village where the river breezes blow and, amid the lap-lap of the waters, the voice of a great city is silent for a time.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. F. James, Canadian official correspondent writes: "Following the example of a number of other units in the Canadian forces, Lord Strathcona's Horse, a regiment in the Canadian cavalry brigade, have just formed an Old Comrades Association which has for its principle objects: to keep officers and men of the regiment in touch with one another after their return to Canada; to see that nothing connected with the welfare of anyone who has served with the L. S. H. at any time is neglected; and to establish a memorial fund to provide for the erection of a suitable monument in Canada to those who have fallen in the great war. Lady Strathcona, daughter of the former High Commissioner for Canada, is the patroness for the new association."

HEALTH BOARD ABOLISHMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Michigan.—The Ways and Means Committee of the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature reported favorably on a bill to abolish the State Board of Health and put in its place a single health commissioner, with an advisory council, but cut the proposed salary of the commissioner from \$6000 to \$4500.

INDIA'S RESPONSE
TO NEW WAR LOAN

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—An interesting survey of the progress and outcome of the second Indian war loan is afforded in a report which E. M. Cook, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Controller of Currency, has submitted to the Government of India. Dealing with the general results of the loan, the report says: "The amount realized by the war loan operations of 1917 had greatly surpassed the most sanguine expectations, a particularly encouraging feature being the way in which small investors in the mofussil had for the first time invested their savings in a government loan. When, however, the time came to start the war loan operations of 1918, considerable misgiving was felt in many quarters as to the chance of similar success being attained. The success of the 1917 loan had been due in a very large measure to the propaganda work undertaken both by officials and by a very large number of public spirited non-official workers; eloquent and energetic appeals had been made to the patriotism of the people, and much work of persuasion done in the matter of explaining the advantages of investment in this first-class security. . . .

"Altogether it was felt that nothing like the same results could be expected. The actual results, however, belied this pessimism; it is clear that the force of an appeal which combines patriotism with an attractive investment had been underestimated, while prognostications based on the so-called 'tying up' of money in the 1917 loan proved to have overlooked the effect which would be produced on the circulation of money by the government's immense disbursements. The main section of the 1917 loan had realized slightly under 40 crores, while the number of applications amounted to 77,932. The main section of the 1918 loan has realized nearly 51½ crores, and the number of applications was no less than 103,282. The post office section of the loan realized 4½ crores, the number of applications being 82,000; and it is probable that even better results will be obtained through the post office section this year."

The full significance of these figures will be realized by consideration of the fact that, previous to the war, the largest rupee loan raised in India in recent years was that of 1906, which amounted to 4½ crores, the number of tenderers being only 1172; and it is not perhaps too much to hope that there is now in existence the

germ of a large class of rentiers, the investment of whose savings in public loans should in future years be of almost incalculable value in furthering the development of the country."

MEMORIAL OF TREES
FOR AUSTRALIAN CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—An impressive memorial to the soldiers of Australia will take the form of a grove of American oak and maple and English silver birch and purple beech. These trees will be planted in a massive scheme in the National Park, which is situated in the descent of hills overlooking Adelaide.

The proposal, on the whole, has had hearty support and there is every indication that it will be adopted.

WILSON AND SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In receiving a deputation of French working women in Paris, who desired to enlist his sympathy and help in the solution of their problems, President Wilson said that each nation must settle for itself the question as to the right of women to take a full share in the political life of their country. The conference could not dictate to states what their domestic policy should be. It seemed probable, however, that the conference would take some action with regard to the conditions of labor by expressing its views as to the international aspects of labor. In that case, he hoped there might be an opportunity, not only for French women, but for women all over the world, to present their case. In expressing his admiration for the women of all the nations engaged in the war, the President said that sometimes it seemed that those behind the lines had to bear a greater strain than those in the lines. Peace must not be merely an adjustment between governments but an arrangement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere.

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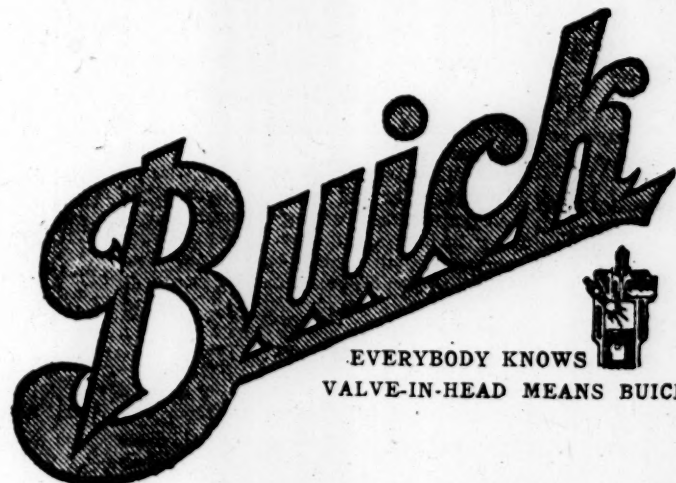
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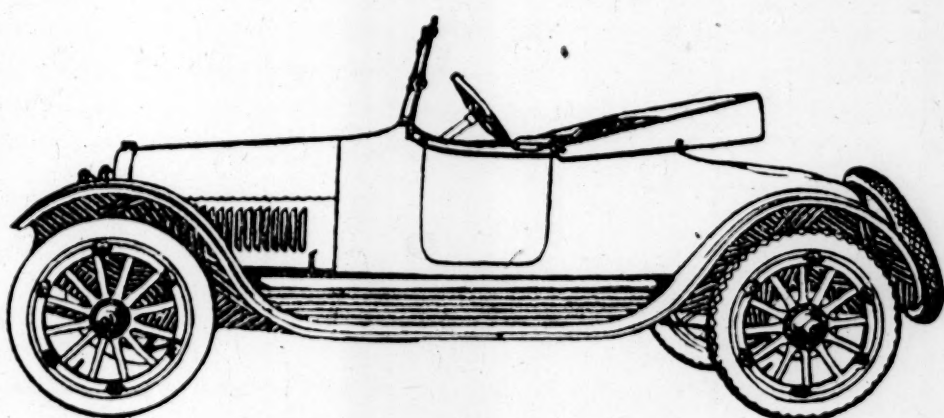


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WORK OF BUILDING THE NEW ARMENIA

Armenian Delegate to Conference, Professor Thounaian, Defines Territorial and Other Claims of His Country

LONDON, England.—"Now that the armistice has been signed and the Peace Conference is already in full swing, let us hope that the terms of peace will be more favorable to Armenia than were the armistice conditions imposed on Turkey." So writes one of the leaders of the Armenian Nation, Prof. J. Thounaian, who has been elected to represent the Armenians of America in the Paris Assembly. He was a professor at the American College at Marzouvan during the massacres and persecutions of the Hamidian régime. He was condemned to suffer the extreme penalty but through the intervention of the British Government was released and escaped to Europe. Since then he has occupied himself in working for the cause of his country by writing or lecturing. When constitutional government was established in Turkey, and there was some hope of Ottoman regeneration, the Armenians heartily cooperated with the movement, and there were a few Armenian deputies in the Turkish Parliament. Professor Thounaian being one of them.

"Though we do not know what peace will bring to Armenia," continues Professor Thounaian, "it is fairly certain that it will conform to the solemn ministerial declarations of the allied countries. They have all declared, almost in identical words, that the Armenians will be free from any kind of Turkish rule. The unanimity and uniformity of their declarations is a sure indication that there is a general understanding on this question among themselves. But their extremely cautious utterances, carefully avoiding any declaration of 'Armenia for the Armenians,' in the same sense in which Mr. Balfour declared 'Palestine as the home of the Jewish nation,' are indications that they are not anxious to commit themselves before exhaustive investigations have taken place on some of the pending questions. It is with the view of elucidating some of these obscure points that the present article is written.

Elucidating Obscure Points

"Let us turn first to the geographical question, which at first glance might seem rather complicated to some, because of the absence of natural frontiers. But there is no need to look for natural or historical boundaries in this case; any map will show clearly where Armenia is. It is not necessary even to consult maps, as the six northeastern provinces of Turkey are recognized as the home of the Armenian people. In 1912, when, at the instigation of the powers, some reforms were granted the Armenians, these six vilayets were taken by the powers as representing Armenia, and the Turks themselves agreed that these provinces constituted the country of Armenia. Since then the six vilayets have obtained an international significance synonymous with Armenia.

"Surely the victorious allied powers are not going to be less generous now than they were in 1912. Throughout history, the six vilayets of Erzeroum, Sivas, Kharput, Diarbekir, Bitlis, and Van have for over 3000 years been regarded as a part of Armenia. Every mountain and valley is connected with Armenian history, and the soil is saturated with the blood of Armenian martyrs. The Armenians have lived in that country for over 3000 years, and all through the period of Turkish domination, which has lasted for over five centuries, they have never given up their claim on the land which is full of the relics of their former greatness and the civilization of their race. The ruins of countless churches, monasteries, palaces, castles and other buildings, elaborately executed by Armenian artisans, prove that it is the historic home of the Armenians. The traveler cannot go a mile in any direction without coming across irrefutable evidence of its Armenian origin. A mere glance over any book of travel in that country will show that the present six vilayets belong to Armenia.

"It must also be remembered that the Armenians have always lived there and are still to be found in large numbers all over that country. If Palestine can be assigned to the Jews on historical and geographical grounds, even in spite of the fact that for over 2000 years no native Jews have lived on the land, surely, then, the six vilayets of Armenia can and ought to be assigned to the Armenians as their past and present home. Besides, originally the greater part of these six vilayets constituted one country and formed what was then called the Eyalet of Erzeroum under the Turkish domination. It was not until 1875 that this large Eyalet was broken up, and from its territories were formed the vilayets of Erzeroum, Van, Hakkari, Bitlis, Dersim, Kars, and Tschildir.

A Seventh Vilayet

"There is, however, a seventh vilayet which is as distinctly Armenian as those mentioned above, but which was not included in the scheme of reforms of 1912. This is the Vilayet of Adana, which corresponds approximately to the kingdom of Cilicia or Lesser Armenia, which lies to the southwest of the six vilayets. This should also be joined to the others, as, like the six vilayets, it is geographically, historically and ethnologically the home of the Armenians.

"In some quarters it is argued against linking this seventh vilayet to the others, that between them there is an area which, not being Armenian territory, separates the two districts



The new Armenia

Map shows the provinces claimed as forming, with the coast vilayet of Adana, Armenia proper

from one another. This, however, is not the case. The area in question, which is supposed to form a barrier between the two, is as much Armenian as the others, and was cut off by the Turkish Government from them and added to the distinctly non-Armenian Vilayet of Aleppo, so as to act as a wedge in separating the two Armenian parts from each other. This zone, about 124 miles in length, with a mean width of 62 miles, now forms the northern part of the Vilayet of Aleppo, namely the Sanjak of Marash and the Cazas of Aintab, Birejik, Room Kale (the seat of the Catholics for a century and a half), Marash, Gaban, Gaisoun, Furnuz, and Zeitoun, are Armenian centers. In fact, up till quite recently, Zeitoun, with the surrounding Armenian villages, was almost a semi-independent Armenian republic.

"It was especially after the Russo-Turkish war of 1876 that, in order to avoid a repetition of the Bulgarian case in Armenia, the Turks began shifting the frontiers of the north-eastern vilayets with the view of breaking up the Armenian homogeneity and dispersing them among the thickly populated Muhammadan vilayets as in case of the above area in question. On the other hand, in 1888 they added non-Armenian districts to the Armenian vilayets, such as Nestorian and Kurdish Hakkari, which was joined to the Armenian Vilayet of Van, and Kurdish Darsim, which was added to the Armenian Vilayet of Kharput. The latter had in its turn been separated in 1880 from the Vilayet of Diarbekir, in order to diminish the number of the Armenians in that Vilayet (Diarbekir). Of course, these anomalies or arbitrary arrangements must and can be easily corrected by an unprejudiced division according to the ethnological and historical data.

"The dimensions of these vilayets, according to M. Vital Cuinet, a well-known authority on Turkish affairs, are as follows:

	Sq. kilometers
Erzeroum	72,720
Sivas	85,700
Kharput	37,800
Diarbekir	46,800
Bitlis	29,850
Van	47,700
Total	318,570
or 222,576 square miles.	

Armenian Statistics

"As to the number of inhabitants in the seven vilayets, one must from the first dismiss the wild rumors that the Armenians have been almost completely exterminated. The fact that 2,000,000 Armenians live in Russia, and 250,000 to 300,000 others have taken refuge there, will alone suffice to dismiss this idea. The Turks have doubtless dealt the Armenians a heavy blow; nevertheless, there can be no question of extermination. The nation has lost many hundreds of thousands during the last massacres and deportations; but, with their familiarity with the country, it is certain that many Armenians have escaped; others have been saved by friendly Turks and especially Kurds, while many others, by outwardly converting to Islam until freedom of religion is assured, have mercifully escaped massacre. A great many of the younger generation, sold to Arabs, Kurds, and Turks, will, no doubt, soon find their way out of their bondage, or will be rescued by the protecting powers. Again, many of those who, in the last 40 years, have been forced to emigrate, or have voluntarily emigrated to Europe, America, Egypt, and the Caucasus, will, no doubt, return to their homes. The will, therefore, be quite a respectable number of Armenians in the country.

"It is, however, impossible to say exactly how many hundreds of thousands there will be to form this new State. It must also be remembered that it is not only the Armenians who have lost heavily in this war; nor are they the only ones whose present numbers are unknown. The Turks and Kurds of these vilayets have lost as many, if not more, and their present number is as much an unknown quantity as is that of the Armenians. They have also lost large numbers through military service, by frequent retreats, and, above all, through the ravages of famine and disease. In these circumstances it is wiser not to attempt to arrive at any estimate of the present relative numbers of these people. It is only after several years of benevolent government, when the country is in a normal condition and

everything is settled, that a correct census can be taken. All one can do at present is to take the pre-war number of the different nationalities as a basis upon which to build. It would not be just or fair to let the Turks gain any advantage through their diabolical work of destruction. One should deal with the Armenian question as if the inhabitants had not been massacred or deported, and thus bring home to the Turk the fact that this massacring and destroying policy does not pay; that even the innocent, wantonly massacred, have a right to be heard, and have justice done them, even after they have made the supreme sacrifice.

"The pre-war number of the inhabitants of the six vilayets and Cilicia, compiled by the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople, shows the following:

	Population P.C.
Turks	658,000 35.4
Kurds	424,000 16.3
Other Mussulman races	88,000 3.4
Armenians	1,018,000 38.9
Other Christian races	165,000 4.8
Nestorian, etc.	123,000 4.8
Greeks, etc.	42,000 1.6
Other religions	264,000 5.2
Kizilbashes	140,000 5.2
Zazas, etc.	77,000 2.9
Yezidis	37,000 1.4
	2,615,000 100.0

"To this must be added the number of the Armenians in Cilicia. At the time of the Adana massacres in 1908 the Armenian Patriarchate at Constantinople sent a special commission to Cilicia to make a careful census of the Armenians there, and the following table shows the result of that investigation.

	Population
Sis	5,500
Adana	37,900
Hadjin	31,200
Payas	11,000
Beris (Aleppo)	22,000
Marasche	37,500
Zeitoun	31,000
Firouz	7,015
Aintab	35,000
Antioch	33,000
Malatia	23,000
Yozgat	41,000
Gurun	18,500
Diyar (Tephrike)	11,300
Darendé	7,600

Number of Armenians of Cilicia, 318,416

"Mr. Marcel Seart, basing his statistics of the Armenians on the scale of the taxes paid by them in the year 1882, puts the number in Turkey that year at 3,000,000. If it is reckoned that from 1882 to 1914 some 620,000 Armenians were massacred or emigrated from Turkey, Mr. M. Seart then estimates that the number of Armenians in Turkey just before the war was 3,380,000.

"The above figures show that before the war the Armenian race formed a majority over all the other races inhabiting these vilayets. At any rate, the Turks cannot lay claim to this majority. Besides, the greater part of them, being government employees, are not natives of the country, as are the Armenians and other races in the land. They will, therefore, leave the country as soon as the Turkish domination comes to an end. Whenever the Turks claim to be in the majority, they reckon as Turks all the Muhammadan tribes, such as the Turkomans, Yesides, Circassians, Lazs, Tchigians, Kurds, etc. This is, of course, very misleading, especially in the case of the Kurds, as there is no racial relation between the two.

Fate of Kurds

"In fact, the greater part of the Kurds, especially the Kizilbash Kurds who inhabit Darsim among other places, are more nearly related to the Armenians than to the Turks. They are not even all of the same religious sect as the Turks (Sunrites). Their only relation to each other is the fact that the Kurds were flattered by the Turks, who used them as their cat's-paw in oppressing and exterminating the Armenians. As soon as this rôle is known to have come to an end, the Kurd will throw over the Turk and incline toward his natural neighbors, the Armenians. The Kurds have been pushed to the north by the Turkish Government and distributed among the Armenians, in order to counterbalance the latter and oppress them. They will now go back to their country of Kurdistan, which lies to the south of Armenia. The greater part of them at present are not even settled in Armenia, but only come there in the hot season for the purpose of grazing their flocks. As to the law-abiding portions of them, they will be welcome to remain in Armenia; and as Lord Robert Cecil remarked in the House of Commons on Nov. 18, they can live in harmony with the Armenians. This will especially apply in the case of those Kurds known to be of Armenian or Christian origin.

"It must be generally borne in mind that as soon as order and good government has been established in the country, all the disturbing elements, on finding that lawlessness no longer pays well, of their own accord, leave the country in the hands of its rightful owners, and thus by a natural

process, Armenia will again belong to the Armenians. There is a deep-rooted belief among the Muhammadan people that their religion does not countenance their living under Christian rule, so that as soon as a Christian government has been established in a district, the Muhammadan element will emigrate wholesale and take refuge in a Muhammadan land. It was in this way that when Greece and Bulgaria came into existence, the Muhammadans emigrated to Turkey, the latter according them a hearty welcome. The same applies to the Circassians and Lazs. It is certain that a considerable number of the Muhammadan population of Armenia will remove of their own accord toward the Anatolian districts which will be under Turkish rule."

METHOD IN COTTON SEED TREATMENT

Residual Fibers Shown to Be of Value as Raw Material for Many Necessary Articles

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An interesting lecture was recently given before the Royal Society of Arts, on "The Removal of the Residual Fibers from Cotton Seed and Their Value for Non-Textile Purposes," by Mr. E. de C. Segundo, an engineer, who has given considerable time to experimenting on this subject. The chair was taken by Lord Lamington, a past governor of Bombay.

It may be as well to explain at once what the residual cotton fibers are. The lint that forms the raw material of the yarn used in weaving cotton textiles consists of the long fibers attached to the seeds of the cotton plant. These are removed by the process of ginning. Some sorts of cottonseed are known as "black" or "hald"—that is, after being ginned the seed is smooth and free from hairs or fibers. But in a large number of varieties, the seed is "white" or "fuzzy," and is so called because after the lint has been removed by the gin, a quantity of short fibers remains attached to the seed, giving it a white and woolly appearance. These are the residual fibers referred to, and during the course of his lecture Mr. de Segundo gave a demonstration of a machine he has produced for removing them.

American and British Methods

An interesting portion of his lecture was devoted to a discussion of the relative merits of the American and British methods of crushing cottonseed for oil. In America the seed is usually decorticated and the kernels or "meats" are crushed without the hulls. This process produces a big yield of high grade oil, the uses of which in the manufacture of margarine and for other purposes are well known. The short fibers are removed from the hulls after they have been stripped from the kernels. The British crushers, however, prefer to deal with the seed and hull together, as it

is claimed that the substance left over after the oil has been expressed, which is sold as "oil-cake," makes a better cattle food if the hulls are retained. The short fibers are crushed in as well, which the lecturer deplored, though a subsequent speaker expressed the opinion that the fiber assisted in the process of pressing the oil from the seed. The machine which Mr. de Segundo exhibited is designed to remove the residual fibers from the undecorticated seed, thus meeting the requirements of the British mills while saving the residual fibers for other uses.

Manifold Products

It was pointed out that the recovery of the residual fibers for industrial purposes was of great value, since they formed the raw material of many necessary articles. Most people probably associate cotton fiber only with cotton fabrics, though doubtless remembering that the seed produces a valuable edible oil and a common cattle food.

But it came as a surprise when Mr. de Segundo showed specimens of vulcanized fiber, paper, and artificial silk, all made from residual cotton fibers. He also handed round rolls, cones, and cakes made of cottonseed flour, which had been produced from the material left over from crushing kernels without their hulls. Residual cotton fibers give a high yield of cellulose, nearly as high, it was said, as long cotton fiber. They can therefore play a large part in the production of explosives, and have done so during the war.

Many advantages, besides the saving of a valuable raw material, were indicated as the result of removing the short fibers from the seed. It was claimed that carcasses of seed would be less likely to heat in transit without the fiber, and that the seed would take up less room in proportion to its weight, thus decreasing the cost of freight. With a reduction in the risk of heating, insurance charges, too, would be lower.

Mr. de Segundo gave some interesting figures relative to the increase in value in the cotton crop which might be expected to follow the recovery of residual fibers. As was well pointed out in the discussion that followed the lecture, this increase might just turn the scale in favor of planting cotton in districts where it had so far failed to show a profit. Thus it would encourage the production of cotton, and so secure an increased supply of a much needed raw material.

JEWISH SERVICE IN STRASBOURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STRASBOURG, France.—A manifestation in honor of France has taken place at the Jewish Temple of Strasbourg. A service was organized there by the members of the Consistory and by M. Mathieu Wolff, the rabbi of Belfort, who is chaplain of the fourth army. Generals Gouraud and Hirschauer were present at the ceremony, as were also the representatives of the civil authorities of Strasbourg. M. Mathieu Wolff took as his subject of discourse, "Why France has conquered, and what is the significance of her victory."



—another Geuting Store

SOON after April 1st—another Geuting Shoe Store will be opened; at 1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

This enlargement of our capacity is an absolute necessity. For several seasons, it has been a difficult problem to give our customers the kind of service that has become associated with Geuting's.

That this new Store will be a masterpiece of artistic and convenient arrangement, goes almost without saying. We would not be true to this age of the trinity of *efficiency, beauty and service* if we did not make it so. Given free rein in the remodeling of the building, with our long experience in the shoe business and a thorough acquaintance with the best shoe stores of a score of America's largest cities to guide us, the planning of our new shop has been a positive joy. And with the splendid co-operation of such designing and constructive geniuses as David B. Bassett, Architect; F. L. Hoover & Sons, Builders, etc., etc.—it is quite natural that we should create a store of which not only we, but our trade neighbors and the Philadelphia public can be justly proud.

The new store will be a FAMILY store, with separate departments for Women's Shoes, for Men's Shoes, Children's Shoes, Hosiery and Repairing.

As to the character of merchandise—the new store will have no *better* shoes than Geuting's have always sold—because none better could possibly be provided. The same is true of our fitting service which we have striven to make as perfect as scientific knowledge and the personal supervision of the owners of the business could make it. The new store means that these shoes and this Geuting service is to be made more accessible to those who prefer to trade on Chestnut Street.

The front stone work of the new building is now complete and workmen are rapidly transforming the interior. While this is going on, we shall, from time to time, tell you in these columns how our ideals in relation to the various departments will be realized when this beautiful new shoe store is opened for business.

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FRANCE'S LITTLE TREASON AFFAIRES

One of These Is Affaire Toqué in Which Charge Is Made of Recruiting Frenchmen to Act as Spies for the Germans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—It has happened from time to time in the last two years, while the various captains, reporters, and their staffs have been engaged on all the vast preliminaries of the cleansing of France in the matter of treason, that while the grand affairs such as those of Caillaux and Humbert have proceeded slowly, solemnly, ponderously, and somewhat tediously so far as the public is concerned, on their way, there have arisen little side shows, as they might be termed, of a specially and individually interesting character which have been begun and ended within a period and have provided some considerable dramatic entertainment. Such an affair, for instance, was that of the little actress, Suzy Depsy, and her companion.

Now there is another case, apparently quite complete in itself, which has suddenly come along since the armistice, in which the action is daily and rapid and in which the people who concern themselves with these matters find a deep concern. It is quite a new kind of affaire, another sorry exhibition of the seamy side of war, and there is a German policeman, come into French hands, for one of the chief witnesses. This is known as the affaire Toqué, the chief inculpated being Mr. Emile Toqué, who was once Colonial Administrator of the French Congo. Associated with him in the case are one Mr. Marquet, and another Mr. Moise Lemoine. These parties, after having been held in prison at Grenoble, have been brought to Paris to be taken in hand by Captain Salanson, rapporteur to the Fourth Court-Martial, and it is alleged against them, besides other supposed acts of treason in 1914, that they placed themselves at the disposition of the German High Command at Laon for the purpose of recruiting in that region young men who were natives of Northern France and were desirous of returning to their own district, with the idea that they would ultimately give information to the Germans concerning the defensive organization of the coast. At that time the enemy was getting ready for a proposed march on Calais.

Toqué and Marquet, according to such information as is available, were not very successful in their enterprise, for out of the ten young men who were selected for the purpose in hand, only one was willing to comply with the demands made of him, and even he, when he arrived in Northern France, gave up his criminal design. There was another one who was an inhabitant of Dunkerque, and who presented himself to the commandant, who gave him 200 francs and sent him along to Lille, where the Germans with a prepared scheme managed to get him through to Dunkerque, expecting him to return with such information as they needed, Dunkerque being still in the hands of the French. But this young man, as soon as he found himself on French territory, enlisted in the engineers.

Looking for Traitors

A special force of detectives has lately been at work in tracking various men and women who acted as spies for the German General Staff at Laon and Fournes, or who denounced to the military police of the seventh German army a number of French soldiers who were stranded in the German lines after the retreat from Charleroi. A German police agent, Emile Thomas—the witness in the present case, with the assistance of a woman Verlon, handed over a terrible list of victims to the courts-martial of the seventh German army. The results were appalling. Forty Frenchmen were shot, and hundreds more were sentenced to terms of penal servitude, imprisonment varying from ten years to life.

The court-martial was at Laon, where Captain Richter, the magistrate of Mulhouse, fulfilled all the functions of reporter, interpreter, and so forth, and himself pronounced the capital sentences on five soldiers and nine civilians, the sentences being carried out in the citadel of Laon. In November, 1915, Captain Fauchez was one of these victims. Soon after the retreat from Charleroi, he had disguised himself and taken refuge at Vaux-sous-Laon, and on a census of the population being made, he was selected by the Germans for a party of trench diggers. For a full year he did this work, waiting for a suitable opportunity to escape, but at last he was denounced by the wife of a railwayman, in whose house he lodged. The Mayor of Angoulême, Mr. Fricoteau, and two others of the same place, were shot for not having denounced two Algerian traitors who had been hiding for 18 months in the chimney of a workshop. Various civilians of Falmagne, including the Mayor, were shot for having given food to French soldiers. One of the first arrests made as the result of this special line of investigation was that of a woman named Alice Aubert, who was found at Montargis, where she had taken refuge after leaving Laon in great haste on the morning when the armistice was signed. She has been interrogated by Captain Salanson, and is now in the St. Lazare prison.

When the German police agent, Emile Thomas, was brought before Captain Salanson for examination, charges were preferred against him also, and he was legally assisted by Mr. Edmond Bloch, he declared that he had only acted in conformity with the orders of his superiors, and that he had been a police agent attached to the seventh German army. Questioned upon the extreme sentence that had been passed on Dr. Preal and carried out, Thomas mentioned two French soldiers, Noël and Wetel, who were in the invaded regions at that time and were the men who denounced Preal. These two have subsequently been traced in the army and have been arrested. After this Toqué was interrogated by Captain Salanson in the presence of Mr. Alcide Delmont. He denied the suggestion made against him that he had been a contributor to the Gazette des Ardennes, and protested his innocence of every charge of intelligence with the enemy brought against him. After the occupation of Laon by the Germans, the latter sought out the journalists, took them to the commandant, and proposed that they should write articles in the Gazette des Ardennes. Toqué, who at that time was working for the democratic under the pseudonym of "Régis Huard," stated that, like his colleagues, he refused to lend himself to this infamous scheme. It was following this refusal that the German propaganda service made arrangements with a certain Maurice Mayer at Laon to run the Gazette des Ardennes in the districts of Laon and Charleroi. Toqué said that if at this time he entered into any relations with the enemy it was only for the purpose of misleading the said enemy.

On the following day one of the other accused, Moise Lemoine, who had Mr. Campion for his counsel, was examined by Captain Salanson. He explained that having endured the worst sufferings in the Hiron camp, where he was interned as a civilian, he accepted the proposal of the German police agent, Thomas, who set him free in January, 1918, and employed him in the service of the German police. But, he added, it had this even the slightest appearance of treason, it was in order that he might the better serve his countrymen. Thomas, however, was confronted with Lemoine and gave a flat denial to his statement, at the same time accusing him of having denounced a French soldier and of having revealed to the commandant some important facts relative to a pigeon service.

A Center of Espionage

On a subsequent occasion Toqué was again brought before Captain Salanson and questioned further as to the affair of the Gazette des Ardennes. He said that at that time he was in a profoundly miserable state. He agreed to supply the Gazette with some stories at 20 centimes a line and various historical articles on Fournes. Only three articles and three stories appeared—"La Tireuse de Cartes," "La Légende des Dames de Meuse," and "Les Vieilles Sorcières."—in addition to 20 lines of information concerning a French aviator, Simon. Fournes said Toqué was a center of espionage in which there were many women concerned. His wife one day stigmatized one of them with the name of spy. This was Germaine Verlon, the friend of Thomas, the German police agent. The latter had his revenge. He Toqué was brought before the court-martial, and condemned by the Germans to 17 days' imprisonment and sent to the camp of Imprimin, and then with the disciplinary contingents to the marshes of Bromy. Mme. Toqué has identified a certain number of photographs taken by her husband in the invaded regions and seized at her house at Origny-en-Thierache. Since these examinations, Thomas, the German, has on various occasions been examined by Captain Salanson and each time has furnished him with particulars concerning delinquents, which on subsequent examination have proved true. In this way the names of 55 denouncers have already been revealed.

DETROIT READY TO TAKE OVER RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan.—Mayor Couzens has announced that the city would take possession of the street car lines operated by the Detroit United Railways on July 1, if the voters of Detroit decide on April 7 they want municipal ownership. The announcement was made after \$215,000 was settled upon as the compromise purchase price of the lines by the city.

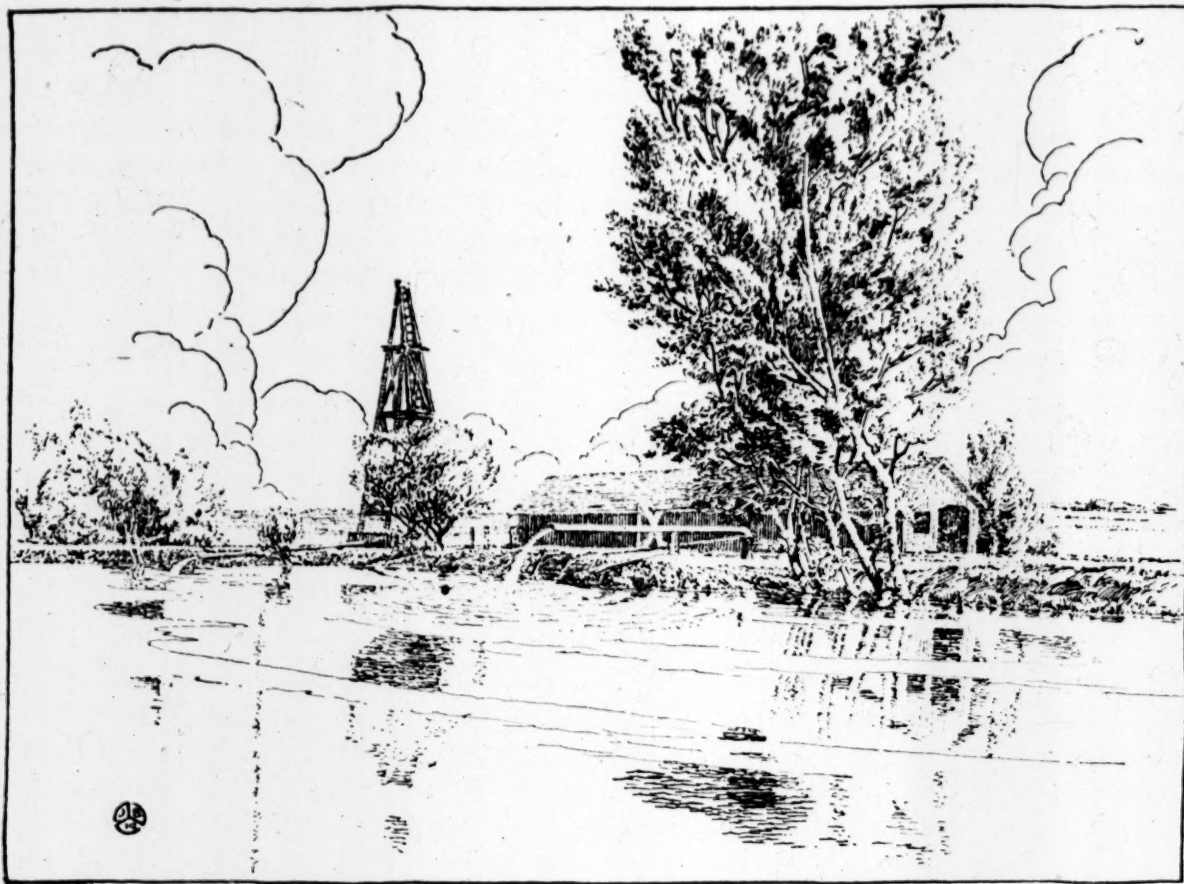
Mayor Couzens will recommend that the city pay down \$15,000,000, leaving the balance to be paid from the earnings of the lines. He will also recommend that the proposed bond issue of \$10,000,000 for lines to parallel those of the Detroit United Railways be placed before the voters as well. Sixty per cent of the vote cast will be necessary, under the law, to ratify the purchase of the property.

SOLDIERS FOR POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—The Police Commission has announced its intention of filling existing vacancies in the ranks of the regular members of the department with returned service men, whom W. J. Quilty, chief of police, believes will be especially qualified by training and discipline to take the places. The names of returned soldiers or sailors who seek the places will be placed at the head of the eligible list by authority of a bill now pending in the Legislature allowing preference to veterans of the world war.

ENGLISH FOR INSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
AUSTIN, Texas.—The Texas Senate has passed, with amendments, the House bill requiring that English be employed in exercises and instruction in all schools, including parochial and private schools. An amendment was adopted providing that the bill should in no way interfere with religious doctrines that may be taught in parochial schools. The Senate defeated a bill allowing the teaching of Spanish and French in conjunction with English.



Storage "tank" on a Texas ranch

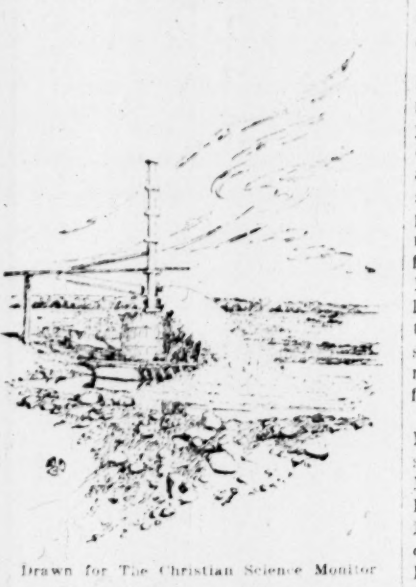
A TEXAS TRUCK RANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In all times the farmer has been a man of many crafts, cognate to his prime knowledge of soils, seeds, times and seasons, crops and culture. Sometimes nearly all the varied occupations of a village, gradually separating themselves into specialized trades with the growth of the community, were carried on within the limits of the farmstead. Today, in the semi-arid district of southern Texas, north of and bordering the Rio Grande, where truck farming on a large scale is being developed, a few more vocations, not dreamed of in the day of flail, threshing floor and winnowing basket are called for. Here the annual rainfall is only from 18 to 22 inches.

The soil being rich enough to start with, water is the prime necessity. Consequently the truck farmer, as in this case, within 125 miles southwest of San Antonio, in addition to his primal agrarian skill, needs to be something of a water prospector, a well driller, and a hydraulic and constructing engineer. The first, to pick a likely spot for a well, not so difficult as it looks on the saccharine spotted and grass-covered dotted surface, for in this special section, there is an underlying water-bearing strata. The next, to oversee and handle well-drilling machinery, and, water being obtained, the other two special skills as needed to the crops set under direction of the agrarian capacity.

Water is obtained from semi-artesian wells drilled to from 700 to 750 feet. The sub-surface pressure brings



Flow of a new well starts

the water to within 15 to 40 feet of the ground level. Then, as was remarked to the writer, "we put about 200 feet of compressed air under it and push it out into storage tanks." These tanks, usually an acre in extent, are made by banking up the earth with horse and traction scrapers. The enclosing banks are as a rule 36 feet wide across the base and six feet high, with a 3 to 1 slope inside, and 2 to 1 outside, with a six-foot top.

The first spurge of water from a new well is always an interesting event, anticipated with as much keenness on the tenth occasion as on the first. The white swash, brilliant in the sun, breaks from the mouth of the standpipe, and falls with a liquidly rejoiceful, utterly wet splash, in dedicating and setting apart for its special use the tank beneath prepared and waiting. Presently, under the pressure of compressed air from the pump house near by, it settles into a steady stream, widening and spreading over the dry brown earth. Under the flow, which, as in the case of the two pictured may reach combined from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons per hour,

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there rises steadily within the waiting banks a little lake.

Responsive to seeping nourishment, as the weeks and months go by, the banks become clothed with green herbage, among which are not a few flowers. Reeds find a foothold by the orders. If, as is likely, a few casual trees happen to lie upon the course of the man-built shores, with wise foresight allowed to remain, they burgeon the more broadly and greenly to the encouragement of the root-refreshing moisture, and a beauty spot of sweet greenery, grateful to sight, is evoked amid the dry horizontality of the Texas prairie. No less welcome is it as a place of cooling resort on warm days—there are many of them—for the children of the Mexican help employed on the place.

From the main tanks the growth-enhancing stream is led by the high ditch to the boundaries of the cultivated acres, and thence rectangularly on either side by leaders, longitudinally facing the fields with spaced lines of silver, to the midst of the growing crops. One well, with its appanage of storage tank, its ditch, cut-offs and so forth, will take care of 50 acres at a time in the dry season. Crops and water lay-out are arranged so that each year 100 acres can be cropped from each well, 50 at one season and 50 at another. These carry in winter truck crops, and in summer grain and feed crops and cotton.

Truck crops, such as onions, spinach, cabbage, lettuce and beans, are planted in the fall, about the time the New England householder is beginning to stoke up the domestic furnace for the winter, and shipped to northern markets in the spring. Seed for young onions is sown in September. The sets (young onions) are transplanted by hand 60 days later into fields level as a table, worked over and pulverized as fine as a dooryard garden.

Hand plowed, weeded, irrigated, and sometimes fertilized, they mature for market in the following April. The yield may be anywhere from 250 to 500 crates or bushels per acre. Eighty acres of onions is a very ordinary sized patch. Spinach and cabbage, planted in September and October are marketed north in February, well before the first pussy willows are out. Most of the spinach from this particular ranch goes to New York and Boston in refrigerator express car lot shipments. Forty to fifty cars of Bermuda onions may easily be shipped from an 80-acre patch.

Solidly underpinned, well-built, sawn lumber houses with one notes, weather strips to the window heads, shelter the Mexican help. Among these there are Benitos, Gomezes, Josefs, Manuels, Miguels, to say nothing of even more characteristic cognomens in plenty. Darkly sunburned, under high-peaked broad-brimmed straw hats, secured against the prairie wind by a string under the chin, silent, but often smiling, a trace of primal Indian or Aztec ancestry smolders in dark eyes and hanes thickly down above cotton-shirted shoulders in night-black hair. Under a white foreman, master mechanic, bookkeeper and paymaster, a commissary store, they form a peacefully self-held community. The day's labor, between plow teams, harrow and cultivator, setting seed or

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COMMUNITY PLAN ENDED FOR SEASON MORALS AND IDEALS OF THE STUDENT

Neighborhood Kitchen Service inaugurated in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Is Called a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The community kitchen which has been maintained in the basement of the Peabody School building and which has served many families in the vicinity, is to close for the season on Saturday, coincidentally with the transfer of the branch providing hot soup for the school children to the home economics branch of the Women's Council of National Defense. "The Peabody Kettle is going to be sorely missed," remarked Mrs. Ferdinand W. Reed, who had charge of the institution, in commenting upon the approaching end of the season of her experimental dining room. "Many a family living in the vicinity of the school which has been saved the trouble of cooking its own supper will now have to start its coal fire going and do its own cooking. It will be the first time in months that some of them cooked their own suppers."

"The Kettle was started on a fund of \$500. We had cooked soup the previous year, but determined to branch out in order to extend the community kitchen idea which enables a family to secure a hearty meal at a fair price without the necessity of the woman of the house standing over a hot stove all day. We had served the soup at noon, but decided to serve supper under the new plan."

"Accordingly we issued announcements that those desiring it could secure a good supper for 25 cents, and for some time it was impossible for us to accommodate in the dining room all who applied. We had to have a table out in the hall to care for the overflow. The dining room will seat 52, so that some idea of our patronage may be secured."

"The business which we did in the dining room was by no means our limit, as people came from all over the district bringing their own containers and we sold them in bulk the same supper that we were serving in the dining room."

"But we have decided to close up for the rest of the season and until fall. We utilize the hot water furnished by the heat from the school boilers, and this will not be available now that the school is letting its fires go down in anticipation of the summer months, when they will go out. We figured that it would cost us \$700 to equip properly our little establishment to make up for the loss of hot water and the lack of proper refrigerating facilities. Inasmuch as we would close up during the hot summer months, we felt that it would be better to close now than to make the heavy expenditure and then close up in June."

NEW COOPERATIVE CANNERIES FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Cooperative Canneries of California, Inc., with a capital of \$6,000,000, has just been organized here, according to Aaron Sapir, one of the promoters of the plan, who says the purpose of the organization is to take the producers out of the control of the big canning interests.

The new concern will be financed by growers of fruits and vegetables, two basic organizations—the Fruit Growers of California, Inc., and the Vegetable Growers of California, Inc.—having been formed to carry the undertaking through. Besides these growers, however, the new canning concern will include 26 canneries located in different parts of the State, these being taken over by purchase or lease.

The formation of the Cooperative Canneries of California, Inc., will, according to Mr. Sapir, divide the packing industry of the State, roughly speaking, into three groups, namely, the California Packing Corporation and the Swift interests, the Armour interests, and the independents who have been brought together by the new organization.

The high ditch

on the equine side. Here's a four-mule team on a disk harrow, ears acock, who as they pass scan the curiously inspecting stranger with a questioning, appraising sidelong glance, in which one sees a rapid evaluation of one's place in the mule philosophy.

One hears much among horsemen of a certain school about walkers, horses who can strike and maintain a steady gait of four or five miles an hour or better under saddle, but nothing of mules. Yet, hitched to a lumber wagon, here's a team, well boned, large bodied, with white noses, worthy of regard in that respect. "That team," remarks the ranch boss, "will walk with this wagon, with eight barrels of oil on it, over 4000 pounds, from the railroad station to the ranch, five and a quarter miles, in one hour and ten minutes."

JUDGE MAKES COUNTY DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BEAVER, Pennsylvania.—Beaver County will be dry after April 1, Judge George A. Baldwin having handed down an opinion refusing the two retail applications. Lack of necessity, together with the coming of prohibition, are given as reasons by the court in refusing the licenses.

A Problem Solved
Firth-Sterling **S-LESS** Stainless Steel

The discovery of Stainless Steel several years ago in the laboratory of the Firth's is one of the most important developments in fine steel making in many years. This steel is specially suitable for cutlery that will not rust and does not tarnish, stain or corrode. It requires only soap and water to keep it bright—no scouring.

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McKeesport, Penna.

Blue Chip High Speed and other Firth-Sterling Tool Steels.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH

Importance of Their Development Urged by Dean of University of Illinois and Part of Responsibility Is Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A heavy responsibility rests upon the home and the schools in the developing of morals and ideals in the student, declared Thomas Arkle Clark, dean of men of the University of Illinois in a speech here before the North Central Academic Association. This duty especially rests upon the high schools and other secondary schools, the speaker said, as from his experience in dealing with a great many young men fresh from the academy and the high schools he had found that most of the evil habits of college students were formed before they got into college and that 90 per cent of the boys who do not make a good record in college also made a poor record in the high school.

The speaker urged that far greater attention be given to morals and manners in the development of young men. Honesty is a quality greatly to be desired, he declared, for without it the young man cannot be truly successful. Dean Clark deplored the practice of freshmen in the school of taking things to decorate their rooms with that do not belong to them, and said that during basketball or football tournaments much loose property disappears and often with the approval of elder people. He urged that all boys learn the value of truth.

Dean Clark deplored the too general attitude of students toward examinations. The tendency to take the attitude that all is fair in examinations if one is not found out should be corrected. Also the feeling of some boys that, while it would be wrong to "crib" themselves, there is nothing wrong about helping some one else. The boy should be taught to see that one is as dishonest as the other. Hard work should be looked upon as a moral obligation.

The elective system of the present, when it comes to making a settlement with it, will be found to be much at fault because it permits the student to take the studies that are pleasing and easy and does not discipline him. He urged the developing of self-discipline in the student, and stated that the boy ought to take certain studies whether they are pleasing to him or not.

Dean Clark laid great stress on morals and manners as a business asset. He had inquired of business men regarding young men who apply for positions, and had found that one successful man, who employed men where technical skill is required, placed great importance on good manners. Good manners depend upon a real genuine desire to please and help others, the speaker said, and cannot be used as a subterfuge for the accomplishment of a selfish purpose. The schools, in the speaker's estimation, have laid upon them the duty of helping to make good citizens, and cannot neglect attention to morals and manners.

RICE IMPORTS' RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Restrictions affecting the importation of rice for consumption in the United States were removed, effective yesterday, under an order made public by the War Trade Board. Applications for license to import rice will be considered by the board.

No Punctures No Blowouts

Solving Tire Problems

The Tire Filler Era is here! Thousands of Motorists are discarding air—and putting in its place—ESSENKAY Tire Filler. With ESSENKAY Tire Filler, punctures—blowouts—slow-leaks cease to be. No spare rims, no tubes, pumps or jacks are needed. Tires give more mileage with ESSENKAY than with air. For passenger cars, trucks, tractors, etc.

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FUTURE OF AERIAL FLYING DISCUSSED

Chief Engineer of a Canadian Aeroplane Plant Presents a Paper on Subject of Aviation Before Engineering Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At the general professional meeting of the Engineering Institute of Canada, an interesting paper was read on "The Development and Future of Aviation in Canada" by Mr. M. R. Riddell, chief engineer of the Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited. Although one of the earliest aviators on this side of the Atlantic was a Canadian, Mr. J. A. D. McCurdy, nothing was done in the line of aerial development until the late spring of 1915. Just prior to the war a large twin-engine flying boat, known as the America, was under construction by the Curtiss Company, but the war put a stop to the trans-Atlantic flight for which the boat was built. About the end of July, 1915, a trial flight was made of a newly designed boat, the Canada, which showed a speed of 70 miles, which was afterwards increased to a little better than 87 miles per hour. As a result of this successful trial an order was placed by the British Government for 11 machines of this type, with certain modifications that had been found desirable.

In the meantime the Canada had been shipped to England where it underwent a series of further tests. On one of these tests after the motors had been "tuned up" and the stranded wire in the interplane bracing replaced by "stream line" wire of much lower resistance, an average speed of 102 miles per hour was recorded. The "C" machines, as these next 11 were known, were in general similar to the Canada but embodied many refinements and improvements in arrangement and detail. Owing to it, however, to certain troubles which the English authorities had experienced with the V. X. type of Curtiss motor, and owing to the fact that the cry was for smaller machines of very high speed for scouting and fighting, none of the Canada type were ever used in active service. About this time the work of the construction of flying ships in Canada was considerably curtailed, but the decision of the British authorities to establish squadrons in Canada changed the general aeroplane situation considerably.

Extensive Training Fields
Owing to the adaptability of Canadians for the air service and the large number of possible flying hours during the spring, summer and autumn in Canada, it was decided to establish extensive training fields there, and the demand for machines rapidly increased. In order to properly handle this business, says Mr. Riddell, a new firm was organized under the name of Canadian Aeroplanes, Limited, which was under the direction of Mr. F. W. Baillie, now Sir Frank Baillie. This company secured practically the whole of the manufacturing business of Curtiss Aeroplanes and Motors, Limited, and immediately proceeded with the work of training with the JN-4 type machine. Business became so rushing a nature that a new plant had to be specially erected, the additional buildings providing a floor space of approximately 235,000 square feet, or about 5½ acres.

Speaking of the work done by the British Government, Mr. Riddell said, "The production records climbed steadily from month to month, slowly at first, then by leaps and bounds, until we reached a record of 218 machines in one month by the end of 1917. This result was achieved with a force of about 2500 men, and is a better figure than has been reached on a similar class of work with a similar number of employees anywhere else, as far as I have information. At this rate the requirements of the Royal Air Force were soon supplied, and we were able to furnish the United States training fields with a number of training machines as well. The total number of JN-4 machines turned out was approximately 1800 and spares sufficient to make the production equal to approximately 3000 completed machines in all; of these, 680 were furnished the United States fields."

Flying Boats Built
Mr. Riddell, referring to the work done for the United States, spoke as follows: "When the wants of the

Royal Air Force had been satisfied for the time being and there seemed a likelihood of a temporary lull in production, a contract was obtained from the United States Navy for 50 flying boats of the new F-5 type. This boat had been developed at Felixstowe, England, and was found the most suitable for patrol and anti-submarine work. It is a large twin-engine boat of about 102 feet wing span, a total flying weight of around 14,000 pounds, and a speed, fitted with two 400-H.P. Liberty 12's, of about 100 miles per hour. Its length from nose to tail is about 50 feet. Its armament consists of between four and six machine guns, one Davis six-pounder, and four 230-pound bombs, which are hung on racks under the wings. The crew numbers six men, and a system of inter-communicating telephones is fitted. There is a wireless cabin in which is fitted a wireless set with a sending radius of about 25 miles and a receiving radius of about 1000 miles.

With the conclusion of the armistice the activities of Canada Aeroplanes came to an end, the staff of workmen being gradually disposed of. As regards the question naturally suggesting itself to an airman at the conclusion of the war activities, Mr. Riddell asks what part the aeroplane is destined to play in the industries of peace, and he answers his own question by declaring that the country that neglects to keep up its air service will probably have to pay a terrible price sooner or later, adding, however, that if the aeroplane industry is to develop to any respectable dimensions it will have to be along commercial rather than military lines.

After enumerating the types of machines which the war developed, from the small scout plane to the super-Handley-Page and the Caproni, Mr. Riddell points out that none of these are likely to prove permanently satisfactory for commercial purposes. "For commercial uses," he says, "more rugged construction will probably be found desirable, particularly with reference to parts affected in landing—greater reliability, and longer service without overhauling, in the case of motors. As the attaining of a very high ceiling will not in general be necessary, lower compression pressures could be used satisfactorily, this, with somewhat heavier construction would tend to greatly increase the serviceable life of the motors. It should be constantly remembered, however, that increased weight in construction of plane or machinery cuts down the available load capacity."

Peace Developments Forecasted
The peace development of the aeroplane will develop along the lines of, first, for sporting or pleasure purposes, and then for commercial uses such as mail carrying, carrying passengers and freight and machines for special purposes.

Touching the question of cost, it is pointed out that several firms are producing one-man planes of moderate size and power for \$2500. Coming to the commercial uses of the aeroplane and the advantages of aerial transportation over a railway train, it is the fact that the aeroplane is a smaller traffic unit and urgent traffic can be handled by a succession of planes at much shorter intervals than a train requires. At the start, passenger traffic will be largely confined to business purposes while pleasure traffic will be smaller in volume for some considerable time, but will gradually increase in volume. For passenger traffic, safety and comfort are the prime considerations if the support of the traveling public is to be obtained, and owing to the absence of "stunting" the commercial machines could be made aerodynamically much safer than the war type of machine. From the comfort point of view, some form of closed cabin will have to be supplied.

Freight traffic would include mails and general freight, the former being a very satisfactory class of freight, because the load is fairly uniform, the weight small and the demand for speed urgent. As an example of the great saving of time in the delivery of mails, it is given as an estimate that mail could be conveyed from London to Calcutta in four days as against 16 days the best possible at present. The class of freight that can best be commercially handled by aeroplane would be that consisting of articles of high intrinsic value, such as lace, jewels, dyes, chemicals, etc. Coming to the subject of transoceanic aerial service, Mr. Riddell deems it probable that when the regular aerial service over the Atlantic is established, the aeroplane will not be the type of air vessel generally employed, but rather the lighter-than-air ship of the Zeppelin type.

Applying his remarks to Canada Mr.

Riddell considers the Dominion offers particular advantages for the establishing of aerial transportation in a comparatively short space of time. He expressed the opinion that flying would become so common as to excite no comment and nothing would be thought of traveling from Toronto to Montreal in about three hours, or from Toronto to Winnipeg in 10 hours. Mr. Riddell also dealt with the special uses to which the aeroplane could be put, such as fire patrol of forests, general coast patrol work; while the difficulties of landing in winter on a snow covered surface was possible of being overcome by the use of skis, instead of wheels.

DRUGGISTS' LIQUOR SELLING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta—Since the beginning of the year, the provincial police have been examining the business of liquor selling by the druggists of Alberta, and in some cases have found loose methods of keeping track of the amount received and the persons to whom the liquor has been sold under prescriptions from medical doctors. In the drug store of W. H. Johnston, Drumheller, it was found the amount of liquor on hand did not tally with the amount shown on the books as received. Prescriptions filled showed liquor disposed of as 2018 ounces, while the entries made in the books only amounted to 1520 ounces, the remainder of the prescriptions having been filled and only the amounts of each entered, without the name of the person being entered along with the name of the prescribing physician. The offending druggist was fined \$50 and costs. A special form which will show at once, on inspection by a police officer, whether the druggist is complying with the terms of the Liquor Act in the sale of liquor, has been issued by the police, and furnished to every druggist.

TORONTO APPOINTMENT BUREAU
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Bureau of Appointments, established by the University of Toronto Alumni Association, promises to become a popular source of supply for manufacturers and business men who, during the period of reconstruction, require assistants having engineering, scientific, mathematical, economic, and general university training and education. This bureau is cooperating with those of a similar nature established by the government and by the city, the object being to place as many returned men as possible in suitable and congenial positions. The university, according to its records, which have been carefully compiled, has 5000 graduates and undergraduates overseas.

NEW GOVERNMENT URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—A bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature having for its intent the abolition of the Board of Control system for Halifax City and the re-instatement of the old system of election of three aldermen for the wards, and the Mayor to be elected by the rate payers at large. This bill was introduced at the instance of a committee of 60 citizens.

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UNIONISTS IN CANADA UPHOLD

Dr. Michael Clark in Parliamentary Debate Declares the Present is No Time for Parting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Dr. Michael Clark, one of the few orators in the House of Commons, who, from being a stalwart of the old Liberal Party, is now a whole-hearted supporter of the Unionist Government, lifted the debate on the speech from the throne from the ruck of the commonplace to a high plane of excellence. It is common knowledge that Sir Robert Borden offered Dr. Clark, who is member for Red Deer, in the Province of Alberta, a position in the Unionist Government, but that the doctor did not see his way to accept. He paid most eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which was generously applauded on both sides of the House.

While disclaiming any desire to fight over again political battles, Dr. Clark said there were three things which could be claimed for the election which had been fought on that issue and the result had been so decisive that Canada's voice had gone forth to the hearts of the people of the world, telling them that the Dominion knew the nature of the struggle and was in it to the end; second, the bill had enabled the Canadian Minister of Militia to stand up in London and tell the Allies that every Canadian battalion was going to the trenches at full strength; and third, it had enabled the government to bring back men earlier from the front than they otherwise would have been in a position to do.

Dr. Clark humorously referred to the invitation of the opposition to return to the fold, but at present he was quite content to be known as a Unionist. Further, he challenged the view which had been expressed that those who had left their party at the dictation of their conscience had left Liberalism. The present, he said, was no time for parting. The Unionists had weathered the storm together and had survived the dangers which had threatened the world, and the Liberal Unionists were not going to turn round and say to the government, "We wish you good morning." "We are not built that way," he said. "We left our friends for what we thought the public good. When we make another alignment it will be when that same guid-

ing star guides us. When we leave, it will be for the good of the country." Referring to the tariff Dr. Clark declared that the present Liberal Party occupied a less advanced position than it had 25 years ago. At that time it was low tariff on the lines of the British policy, but in the intervening period the policy had become one of tariff for revenue. Continuing on this subject he expressed strong opposition to the idea of shelving the tariff, of not talking on the tariff. Wealth must be produced and the tariff had a bearing on the subject. Anyone who agreed that Great Britain had been a failure under free trade would not carry much conviction, he said. A tariff was an obstacle to trade whether for revenue or other purposes. Declaring that he did not stand for any section of the country, but for a united Canada, he said that today men's thoughts were in a state of revolution and that they were prepared to accept new ideas in every phase of life.

CLOSED SEASON ON SOCKEYE SALMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—An arrangement that will require international sanction and joint action by the United States and Canada is contained in a proposal for a four-year closed season to halt the rapid depletion of the sockeye salmon on the coast of Vancouver Island and in adjacent waters. The waters in this part of the Pacific have never attained the fame of the Fraser, Columbia, Skeena, and Alaska salmon grounds, but they have been recognized as valuable sources of supply, especially since signs of depletion of salmon species, other than sockeye, have been noted. Evidence before the fisheries commission now inquiring into questions of administration on Vancouver Island shows that cannery representatives and fishermen alike are agreed that some action is necessary. The trend of opinion favors a closed season. Since the sockeye salmon run in cycles of four years, that is the period proposed for the closed season.

The Barkley Sound Fisheries Protective Association at Port Alberni has unanimously passed a resolution favoring the closed season indicated to give the sockeye, British Columbia and Puget Sound's most valuable food fish, a chance to recoup its losses, and to make future prospects for fishing in this neighborhood more reliable. So far no efforts have been taken to sound opinion in the United States but much of the fish which goes to

that country's canneries, whose products are distributed through Seattle, are caught in Vancouver Island waters. The sockeye run on their way to the Fraser River, where the main spawning beds are, pass up the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the fish are largely caught by traps, by seine nets and by gill nets while passing through the waters of the straits.

The canners contend that if a closed season is put into effect the government hatcheries should also close down for they make no effort to hide their conviction that the hatcheries are actually more responsible for sockeye depletion than any other agency. The money now spent in hatcheries, the canners say, should be used in improving the natural spawning grounds, clearing out rivers and facilitating the passage of salmon upstream in the various inlets and creeks that formerly teemed with the fish.

Barkley Sound and Clayoquot Sound are the only places on the west coast of Vancouver Island that are frequented by sockeye at present.

It is unanimously agreed in British Columbia there must be some method of conservation, but the attitude of United States fishermen is a factor in the problem that has yet to be considered.

CANADIAN INDIANS CONFER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SARDIS, British Columbia—Indians from all over the Province held a meeting at Cheechauton, near here, recently, to take action in regard to the proposal being made frequently that certain Indian reserves should be turned over to the returned soldiers. Speaker after speaker protested against the suggestion that their land should be taken away from them. The land belonged to them, and in the war they were not behind-hand in sending their sons to fight for the British flag. If power were given them, they might be willing to sell some of their holdings. They appointed Chief Billy Seepas and George Mathieson to go to Ottawa and lay their side of the question before the federal authorities.

HARBOR SERVICE BY GOVERNMENT

Customhouse at Buenos Aires to Unload and Load Ships During the Strike

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Argentine Government issued a decree on Saturday empowering the customhouse to load and unload ships and nationalize the harbor. This followed an effort by Sir Reginald T. Tower, British Minister, to reach a compromise between the shipowners and the strikers, acting in the rôle of mediator, which he assumed earlier in the day. The men demand full pay for the past month, during which they have been idle. Sir Reginald proposed to the shipowners that the men be paid for 15 days. The owners refused to consider the proposal.

Under the decree issued by the government the customhouse will use government tugs in loading and unloading ships in the harbor. It is provided that all vessels refusing to accept the services of the government shall leave the port. The men employed on the work will be fed in government kitchens at cost price.

The decree became effective Monday morning. The government says it has enough men for efficient service. The preamble to the decree says that it is impossible to permit a further prolongation of the port strike because it is prejudicial to the welfare of the country.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES' MERGER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Competition in telephone service became a thing of the past in Portland, when absorption was effected recently of the Home Telephone Company's properties by the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, for a consideration of \$2,000,000. About one year will be required to complete physical consolidation of the two properties, according to officials of the purchasing company.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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Your Presence Is Cordially Invited

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\$1 Gloves for 85c—Of Milanese and Tricot silk—2-clasp length in white and black with Paris point and 2-tone embroidered backs. All sizes.

\$1.35 Gloves, \$1.15—Extra heavy Milanese Silk—2-clasp, with fancy 2-tone backs—white, black and colors, in all sizes.

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Washable Chamisettes—Soft and very serviceable. 2-clasp length with self and fancy embroidery—a pair, 85c.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

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LIKE THE WINNER

Wolverines Are Favorites to Take the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. Indoor Track and Field Championship a Second Time

**INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE
A. A. INDOOR TRACK CHAMPIONS**

Year	Winner	Points
1911	Chicago	26
1912	Illinois	21
1913	Wisconsin	23 1/2
1914	Illinois	26
1915	Chicago	27 1/2
1916	Illinois	41 1/2
1917	Chicago	41 1/2
1918	Michigan	42

INDOOR TRACK RECORDS

60-YARD DASH—54.8.
O. J. Murray, 1914, Illinois
P. E. Pershing, 1915, Chicago

40-YARD DASH—54.8.
Binga Diamond, 1917, Chicago

880-YARD RUN—2M. 45.8
Howard Osborn, 1913, Northwestern

ONE-MILE RUN—4M. 24.8.
A. H. Mason, 1916, Illinois

TWO-MILE RUN—9M. 45.8.
A. H. Mason, 1916, Illinois

60-YARD HURDLES—74.8.
W. B. Ames, 1917, Illinois

ONE-MILE RELAY—3M. 32.8.
Chicago, 1917

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—4FT. 1/2 IN.
Robert Wahl, 1914, Wisconsin

16-POUND SHOT PUT—48FT. 7 1/2 IN.
A. M. Mucks, 1916, Wisconsin

POLE VAULT—18FT. 8 IN.
J. K. Gold, 1913, Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—University of Michigan, which won the 1918 indoor and outdoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference A. A. without serious challenge, looks up by far the strongest entrant for the 1919 indoor meet, to be held in Patten Gymnasium of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, on Friday and Saturday. University of Wisconsin, which placed second to Michigan for the outdoor championship of 1918, and University of Chicago, second in the indoor classic of a year ago, are the most likely opponents with the Maize and Blue for this year's indoor honor.

The universities of the "Big Ten" which will be represented in the competition for points are: Michigan, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Purdue, and Minnesota.

The meet will be the first important intercollegiate competition of universities of the Western Conference under after-the-war conditions, and, although several of the teams are without eligible stars, who are still in the national service, the meet promises to be the most interesting for many years.

There will be a notable gathering of individual stars. In this respect the meet will far outshine the 1918 indoor games. Michigan will have a heavy entry of such stars, with Chicago well represented. The outstanding star of the Wolverine outfit will be C. E. Johnson '20, who is a favorite for three events, and even if he does not win all of them, he is almost certain to place well in all. Johnson is favorite in the 50-yard dash, high hurdles, and running high jump. He has not been defeated this year in any of the events.

Some Fast Sprinters

In the sprints, Johnson will have to defeat Capt. Charles Carroll Jr. '19, of University of Illinois; T. M. Collier '20, of Indiana University; R. Cook, Michigan; W. A. Hamilton '19, Northwestern; Capt. Samuel Mara and Harold Bierman of Minnesota; and Roth, Purdue, a particularly fast field.

In the high hurdles Johnson will be confronted by such excellent men as W. R. Kiefer '19, Purdue; Carroll, Illinois; Hamilton, Northwestern; Roth, Purdue; V. M. Ames '19, Chicago; and Joseph Hall '21, Chicago; Reed, Wisconsin; T. M. Collier, Indiana; and Heber Williams '21, of Indiana, who was a fast man two years ago, but did not compete in the 1918 meet.

E. E. Linn '20, Northwestern, may wrest the running high jump from Johnson. Both men improved over their showing in 1918, when Johnson won the event, and Linn finished second. Johnson's high mark of the indoor season, to date, is 5 ft. 11 1/2 in., while Linn's record is slightly better, 6 ft. 1 in. The I. C. A. A. indoor record of 6 ft. 1 1/2 in., may fall when these two tussle for the maximum height this week. Other excellent jumpers are R. A. Haigh '20, Michigan; R. D. Edwards, Wisconsin; H. G. Williams '21, Chicago; W. R. Kiefer, Purdue; and H. M. Osborn, Illinois.

Middle-Distance Runs

The two best races of the meet should be the 440 and 880-yard runs. Chicago is very well prepared to make a bid for two or more places in each, but there are a dozen first middle-distance runners who will make each event a stirring fight for the places. In the quarter-mile there are H. W. Kennedy '20, Mortimer Harris '21, and Joseph Hall '21, Chicago; H. B. Butler '19, and D. K. Measner '20, Michigan; R. S. Emery '20, Illinois; Kayser, Wisconsin; Hamilton and B. F. Weber '20, Northwestern, and R. H. Briggs '21, Indiana.

Among the picked half-milers of the Conference are S. H. Speer '20, and C. C. Greene '19, Chicago; R. C. Buell '21, J. E. Larson '20, Michigan, and R. Hames, Wisconsin.

The events in which the Maize will make her strong bid for the honors of the meet, are in the middle-distance and long-distance runs. Chicago also is a huge favorite for the one-mile relay event. The number of Chicago stars in the middle-distance races has been enumerated, but in addition to Ken-

ney, Harris, Hall, Speer and Greene, are D. H. Annan '19, H. H. McCosh '19, the Chicago track captain; G. C. Lewis '19, F. A. Long '20, and Glenn Harding '21. McCosh, Lewis, and Long can race any event from the half-mile to the two miles, with excellent chances of placing. Indeed, McCosh will be favorite over the field for the conference one-mile championship.

Co-star of the I. C. A. A. with McCosh in the one-mile is the Michigan track captain, S. W. Sedgwick '19. McCosh defeated the Michigan leader in a great finish in their recent brush in the Michigan dual meet at Chicago. Other excellent distance runners are Brothers and Burr, Wisconsin, and R. H. Johnson, Purdue.

Cross Leads Vaulters

Michigan has the best prospect for the pole vault in A. G. Cross '20, 1918 champion. Walter Westbrook '21, is another skillful vaulter for the Maize and Blue. H. A. Ellsen, Northwestern; Mara and Bierman, Minnesota, and Kiefer, Purdue, are very good men. The remainder of the field is rather mediocre. The 16-pound shot put is the third field event which will be held. All the teams will have capable men for this contest. W. C. Gorgas '19, Chicago, has begun practicing since the close of the I. C. A. A. basketball season, and is a good man. C. C. Smith has been getting considerable distance for Michigan in the recent dual meets, with his team mate, Walls, not far behind him. C. E. Knight '21, Northwestern, was an excellent performer in his high school days, two years ago. State University of Iowa had the winning shot put in the recent "Big Four" Iowa intercollegiate state meet, in Wallen, with a mark of 40 ft. 4 in., with Slater, Iowa's giant football guard of last autumn, and Mockmore, also of Iowa, taking second and third places, close behind Wallen. This entry from west of the Mississippi may upset Michigan's plans for scoring heavily in the event. A. L. Phillips '21, of Indiana, may round into point-winning form, after taking up practice since basketball was concluded, and K. L. Wilson '20, of Illinois, may do the same. Chalmers McWilliams '21, of Chicago, is fair, as is Moorish, Purdue.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—A United Services team beat the XI selected from the Brazilian naval squadron at Portsmouth recently at association football, by a score of 8 goals to 4.

Cricket fixtures have been provisionally fixed with the following teams: by Oxford University: Australians, May 25-30; Surrey, June 19-21; Captain Warner's team, June 2-7, at the Oval; M. C. C. June 30-July 1, at Lord's; Cambridge University, July 7-9, at Lord's.

Newcastle United lost by 3 to 0 to Middlesbrough on Feb. 8 in a Northern Victory League fixture under association football rules. Darlington just lost by the odd goal to Sunderland, as did Durham at South Shields, and Scotland defeated the Hartlepool by 2 to 0.

Under Northern Rugby Union rules, six matches were played in Lancashire and Yorkshire, Feb. 8. The following results were recorded: Hull 46, Dewsbury 3; Leeds 45, Huddersfield 10; Oldham 25, Swinton 3; Rochdale 3, Salford 6; Bramley 8, Kingston Rovers 4; Warrington 16, St. Helens 0.

It is probable that the Amateur Swimming Association will not hold the championship contests this season, the committee having made a recommendation to that effect to the council.

Loretto were defeated by Pettes in a rugby football game played Feb. 8, and were practically put out of the running for the Scottish schools championship, though they only lost by a goal to a try.

The Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur football clubs have been invited to visit Denmark and Sweden this season.

Leicester defeated Gloucester in a rugby football game, played Feb. 8, by 15 points to 0.

PREPARE FOR ARMY
FOOTBALL TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—Preparations for the great army rugby football tournament are going steadily forward, and each of the various branches of the army is weeding out the possibilities. The air force are reputed to have a good side; but their trial matches were considerably cut up by the state of the grounds, and they have been longer than was expected in playing off their trials. The New Zealanders are putting in a great amount of practice as a side, not as individuals, and they will be so much the better when the competition proper comes along. On Feb. 8, the All-Black team beat a United Services side at Torquay by 9 points to 0. The Maoris, too, had a side out in Wales and they beat Swansea by 10 points to 0.

The following fixtures have been arranged in connection with the army competition, the winning team to meet France.

March 1—Swansea: New Zealand v. R. A. P. 3. Portsmouth: New Zealand v. Canada; Leicester: Mother Country v. Australia; Twickenham: R. A. P. v. South Africa; 15—Newport: Australia v. South Africa; Twickenham: Mother Country v. R. A. P. 22—Bradford: New Zealand v. Australia; Swansea: Canada v. South Africa; 29—Twickenham: New Zealand v. South Africa; Inverloch: Mother Country v. Canada; Plymouth: R. A. P. v. Australia.

April 6—Inverloch: New Zealand v. Mother Country; Twickenham: Canada v. Australia; 12—Leicester: Canada v. R. A. P.; Twickenham: Mother Country v. South Africa.

MAINE COLLEGE
BASEBALL PLANS

With Many Veterans Out Again, Prospects Are Very Promising for a Well-Played Championship Race for This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ORONO, Maine.—The Maine state colleges will this spring renew their rivalries with a season of fast baseball. All of the colleges have got the material for excellent teams by the present outlook, and without a doubt baseball will now take its stand beside the fine ball shown in Maine before the war.

At Bowdoin College when the baseball season opens a wealth of material will be found on hand, and Coach Ben Houser will from this material develop a team of no mean ability. All of last year's team is back at college with several other former varsity men who have returned from service.

The battery candidates started work in the gymnasium recently, getting their arms in trim for the coming season. P. V. Mason '20, varsity pitcher for the squad last season, and R. W. Pendleton '18, last year's captain before he left for service, assisted by W. J. Finn '22, are working out for the battery. All three of these men have already built up quite a reputation, and it can easily be seen that there will be keen competition between them for a place on the mound. Working out with the pitchers are two promising backstops; F. P. Hall '19, varsity catcher for two seasons, and K. C. Coombs '20.

Bowdoin has for infielders plenty of good men. O. S. Donnell '19, third baseman and former captain, is back and will assume his old position; R. T. Small '19, varsity third baseman of last year, will probably be shifted to short; A. R. Caspar '19, letter-man of last year, and D. A. Clifford '21, last year's first baseman at Bates College, will compete for honors on the initial bag; W. M. Cook '20, varsity second baseman for two years, will hold down his position very easily.

Three Veteran Outfielders

The three varsity outfielders of last year, M. R. Grover '19, W. P. Racine '19, and A. W. Hall '20, are back and expect to hold their positions against all newcomers. Freshman material also looks very promising, and the veterans will have to show a lot of life so as to hold their places on the team.

The baseball squad at Bates has completed nearly three weeks of preliminary training. Coach Purinton has had plenty of chance to size up the squad, which shows plenty of good men. There are six letter-men back to fill their old positions, and with the influx of recruits a very good team will, no doubt, be the final outcome. For battery men there are two veteran pitchers, C. A. Elwell '19, and J. Garrett '20, and for backstops P. J. Tierney '22, and A. F. Stone '22, both new men, but very promising, the battery being weakened by the suspension of J. van Vloten '21, varsity catcher for last year and L. S. Spiller '21, veteran pitcher of last year.

There is an abundance of men out for positions in the infield, including veterans and prep-school stars. W. J. Davidson '19, will no doubt be at the initial bag again, with R. A. Smith '22, and T. E. Hinds '22, trying to take it from him. L. H. Dillon '22, looks good for second base. Capt. P. J. Talbot '19, will defend his old position at shortstop. A. R. Rice '20, E. E. Trask '20, and F. J. Kelly '22, are all out for a place on third.

Many Outfielders

There are outfielders aplenty, with two letter-men and several other veterans of last year; H. C. Maxim '20, F. G. Stone '19, R. L. Woodbury '21, R. A. Elmer '21, J. E. Mosher '20, and J. P. LaCouse '22 are the mainstays of the team in the outfield positions.

Last spring Colby won the championship in the Maine college series and her chances of getting the pennant are brighter than ever. Seven of last year's players are back and the vacancies caused by men not returning can be easily filled. The chief deficiency lies in the pitching staff; but that same difficulty confronted Colby last year.

N. V. Driscoll '19, the star Colby backstop, recently received his discharge from the army and has resumed his college work. He will fill his old position as catcher, as it is the general consensus of opinion in baseball circles that he is one of the cleverest catchers in Maine. Former Capt. L. C. Heyes '19, will play his old position at third base; A. S. Fraus '20, will return to shortstop; N. L. Nourse '19, can easily cover second; E. L. Marshall '19, will, without doubt, hold down first, and J. E. Taylor '21, and L. K. Puffer '21, will be back in the outfield. E. S. Buckman '20, is the only pitcher back, but there is plenty of promising material in the freshman class, among which is J. J. Sullivan '22, all-Massachusetts interscholastic baseball player from Winthrop.

At the University of Maine a squad of about 50 men has reported for practice in the cage and the gymnasium. At present there are only five letter-men; but by April 1, four or five other letter-men are expected to return from service and report for practice. J. E. DeRoche '21 is the only varsity pitcher now at college, but with the return from the service of S. E. Small '21, C. M. Ziegler '19 and E. C. Frost '19, three old varsity pitchers, Maine will have one of the best pitching staffs in the State. J. T. Reardon '19 has returned from service and will assume his position as backstop, which gives the finishing touch to the battery.

F. S. Willard '20, last year's first

baseman, will probably defend that position; Capt. B. R. Waterman '20, will easily cover the territory around second base; G. A. Faulkner '19, will hold down third. H. Q. Purinton '22 and E. C. Rumery '22 will each make a bid for shortstop.

In the outfield only one letter-man is back, H. P. Wood '21, who will cover his old territory in left field. S. F. Walker '20 will make a strong bid for a place in the outfield. Besides these stars are plenty of other material that will develop into shape under the guidance of Coach Monte Cross, who has been reengaged for the coming season.

BRENTFORD WINS
FROM MILLWALL

Hold on First Place in London Combination Is Greatly Strengthened as Chelsea Loses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—Brentford's hold upon the first place in the London Combination was greatly strengthened by the results of the association football program of Feb. 8, for while the leaders won against Millwall by 2 to 1, Chelsea were beaten by Woolwich Arsenal, 2 to 1. The latter was not expected, nor was West Ham's defeat at the hands of Queen's Park Rangers by four clear goals, on the West Ham ground. Other results were anticipated, and were as follows: Fulham 4, Clapton Orient 0; Tottenham 4, Crystal Palace 2.

In Lancashire football Everton, the leaders, were matched against Burnley Port Vale, and had an unexpectedly stiff time, winning by a solitary goal. Liverpool were at home to last season's champions, Stoke, and had to play their utmost to make a draw of 1 all. Other results were: Blackpool 1, Burnley 1; Bolton Wanderers 3, Rochdale 2; Stockport 2, Bury 1; Manchester City 3, Oldham Athletic 0; Southport 2, Manchester United 1.

The event of Midland football and a notable one, too, was the defeat of the leaders, Notts Forest, by 2 to 0, on their own enclosure at the hands of the Leeds City XI. This result brings Notts County to within a point of their neighbors, and had they won instead of making a draw with Huddersfield Town, they would have been level with the Forest. Remaining results in this section were: Hull City 4, Barnsley 3; Bradford 0, Coventry 0; Birmingham 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Bradford City 1, Lincoln 0; Leicester Posse 2, Sheffield United 1; Grimsby 1, Rotherham 0.

BETHLEHEM ELEVEN
WINS IN SEMI-FINALS

HARRISON, New Jersey.—After a prolonged struggle which tested both sides to the utmost and on a ground that was heavy and sodden from a constant drizzle, the United States soccer champions, representing the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, barely emerged victors over Robins Dry Dock of Brooklyn, by the score of 3 goals to 2 in the semi-final round of the American Football Association's annual cup competition at Harrison Field, Harrison, New Jersey, Sunday afternoon.

The champions had the most chances to score, but Wilson's work in goal and the defensive work of the backs prevented their getting through in the first half.

In the second half, Bethlehem scored at the rate of 3-1, making up for lost time and clinching the victory which meant that they will be the finalists to meet the winners of the game between Paterson and Merchants Ship, Team A, at Paterson next Sunday. The summary:

BETHLEHEM: ROBINS DRY DOCK
Duncan, G. (Goalkeeper); E. Wilson (Goalkeeper); Robertson (Goalkeeper); Ferguson (Goalkeeper); Lance Penner (Goalkeeper); Van den Eynden (Goalkeeper); Brown (Goalkeeper); Duffy McKelvey (Goalkeeper); Mitchell (Goalkeeper); Garfield (Goalkeeper); Hayes (Goalkeeper); Fleming (Goalkeeper); Sullivan (Goalkeeper); Sore (Goalkeeper); Robins Dry Dock: Goals—Bhatnagar 2, Fleming for Bethlehem 2, 2 for Robins Dry Dock. Referee—C. E. Creighton. Line-men—J. Walsh and W. Reilly.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON
NAMES HIS UMPIRES

CHICAGO, Illinois.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, Monday completed his staff of umpires for the coming season. Olin Chill, for the last two years an umpire in the American Association, was signed to fill the place of P. J. O'Loughlin, Chill was in the American League in 1916.

The other members of the staff are: T. H. Connolly, W. G. Evans, William Dinneen, George Hildebrand, H. E. Owens, R. S. Nallin and George Moriarty. All were in the league last season. The coming season will be Connolly's twenty-sixth year as a professional umpire and his nineteenth year with the American League.

MINISTRY OF SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PARIS, France.—M. Henri Paté, deputy of Paris and president of the National Committee of Physical Education, intends to put before the Chamber of Deputies a proposal to create a Ministry of Sport. He also intends to demand a credit of 10,000,000 francs for the development of sport, but whether his request will be complied with is as yet problematical. In any case the Comité National des Sports under the direction of M. Paté, will do its utmost to encourage athletics amongst the youth of France.

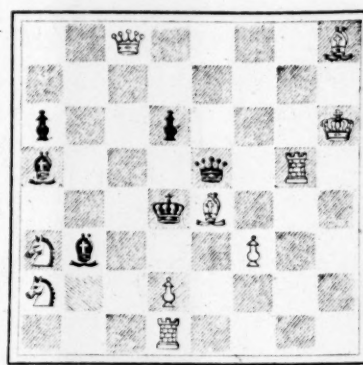
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 35

The problem which recently proved a stumbling block to many solvers; costing Kostich the first prize in New York and being praised by Capablanca for its difficulty.

By John F. Barry

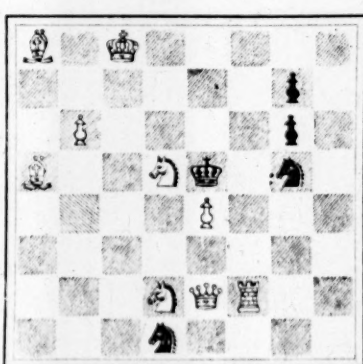
From the Good Companion Chess Problem Tourney
Black 6 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White mates in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 36

E. N. Frankenstein
Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White mates in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 33. QNR7
No. 34. 1. K-K6 K-Q4
2. R-K4
1. RXP B-K5
2. Kt-Bxh3
1. Kt-Bxh3
2. RXPQ Any other

NOTES

Among the Scandinavian news come the reports that the Norwegian Chess Association tournament at Christiania was won by J. Lilja, with H. C. Christoffersen second, while the corresponding event at the Congress of the Swedish Chess Association at Göteborg was won by K. Berndtsson, with G. Nyholm second.

Should their plans mature, the José R. Capablanca and Boris Kostich match will be played in Cuba shortly. The conditions include a match of eight games up (draws not to count) to be played on five days a week, with Sundays for rest and Mondays for adjourned games. The time limit will be 15 moves an hour, and each player will be entitled to two postponements provided a notice of 12 hours be given.

At the simultaneous exhibition at the Hamstead Chess Club, England, Mr. Herbert Jacobs played Bird's opening P-KB4 on all boards, winning 10, losing two, and drawing nine games.

Owing to Mr. J. Hilton being unable to play off a tie score, the state championship of Western Australia went to J. Sayers for the fourth time. He subsequently defended his title against E. A. Cleman by a 3-2 victory.

The fifty-eighth correspondence tourney of La Stratégie was won by Mr. P. Humbert, Paris, with Count J. de Villeneuve Esclapoh, Monte Carlo, second.

A rapid transit tournament held in London in aid of the British Chess Federation's permanent investment fund brought out 28 competitors, in which J. E. Parry finished first, H. B. Lund second, D. Josephs third, and A. Brodsky fourth.

The following king's gambit is the second of the two immortal games played by Anderssen; the other being published last week:

White: Anderssen. Black: Kieseritzky.
1. P-K4 P-K4
2. P-KB3 P-K4
3. B-F4 Q-R5ch
4. K-B P-QR4
5. BxKtP Kt-KB3
6. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
7. P-Q2 Kt-KR4
8. Kt-KR4 P-QB3
9. Kt-KB3 P-QB3
10. P-KR4 P-KB3
11. P-KR4 P-KB3
12. P-KR4 P-KB3
13. P-R5 P-KB3
14. Q-KB3 Kt-KB3
15. BxP Kt-KB3
16. Kt-QB3 B-B4
17. Kt-Q5 QxKtP
18. B-Q5 BxKtP
19. P-K5 Kt-QB3
20. Kt-QB3 K-Q
21. Kt-QB3 K-Q
22. Q-Bch

and mates next move
This is considered by many the most beautiful game on record.

GUIDE TO POSITION STUDY NO. 11

White: Janowski. Black: Friedman.
1. P-K4 R-K4
2. P-K4 R-K4
3. P-K4 R-K4
4. P-K4 R-K4
5. P-K4 R-K4
6. P-K4 R-K4
7. P-K4 R-K4
8. P-K4 R-K4
9. P-K4 R-K4
10. P-K4 R-K4
11. P-K4 R-K4
12. P-K4 R-K4
13. P-K4 R-K4
14. P-K4 R-K4
15. P-K4 R-K4
16. P-K4 R-K4
17. P-K4 R-K4
18. P-K4 R-K4
19. P-K4 R-K4
20. P-K4 R-K4
21. P-K4 R-K4
22. P-K4 R-K4

Before going farther in the "modern themes" of problem composition it

seems well to review the evolution of problems, considering first the "two-move variety."

Alain C. White, in the July, 1918, number of the Good Companion C. P. Club, writes interestingly on the subject as follows:

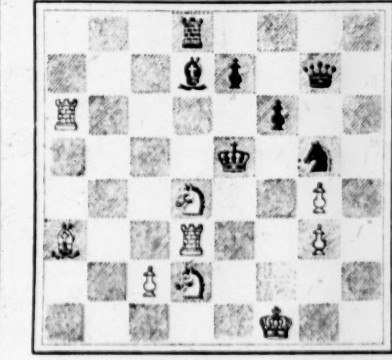
"Starting in the early '60s, the list includes the checking sacrificial type; the single model mates of d'Orville; the long-range sweeps and other spectacular keys of Cheney, Lloyd, and the American chess wits; the accumulation of heavy, direct, impure mates beginning to be prominent in the late '70s; the emphasis on Black king flight squares around 1880; the development of White batteries throughout the '80s; the combination of White batteries with Black self-block strategy immortalized in the works of Taverner; the combination of White batteries with Black focal effects, as in Mackenzie's middle period; the multiple pin of Black pieces; the mixed White and Black battery; the English waiting move constructed gradually replaced by the English threat masterpieces during the activity of Gleave and Slater; then the great interference two-movers of Heathcote and Blake; the Continental cult of model mates; the birth of the complex cross-checker in Mackenzie's Sydney Morning Herald prize-winners of 1898; the task two-mover; the changed mate block and block-threats which sprang into prominence in 1906; the discovery of the value of unpinning of White strategy, and, finally, the half-pin of two Black pieces."

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

From the '60s. An example of the "checking sacrificial type."

By L. Davidson

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White mates in 2 moves

BOSTON RED SOX
LEAVE FOR SOUTH

World's Champion Baseball Club Starts for Spring Training Camp at Tampa, Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Led by Secretary Lawrence Graver, the Boston American League baseball team left the South Station, this city, late last night for New York City, where they will embark by boat for Jacksonville, Florida, going from there by train to Tampa, Florida, where their spring training camp is situated.

Secretary Graver made reservations for J. J. Barry, former manager of the Red Sox, John McInnis, George DuMont, Patrick Shea and a delegation of newspaper men and local fans. At a late hour it was believed that Pitcher G. H. Ruth would have to pay his own fare as no announcement had been made of his coming to terms with Owner H. H. Frazee.

Manager E. G. Barrow will join the squad at New York, and will go south on the boat. Although leaving tonight with Secretary Graver, Barry and McInnis will not make the trip by water, but will go all the way by train. All other players who are to train at the southern camp will report to Manager Barrow within a few days after his arrival there.

The situation in regard to David Shean, star second baseman of the Red Sox, remained unsettled at a late hour and it appears likely that he may remain in business.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL FEB. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Results of association football in the Scottish League, Feb. 8, were as follows:
Celtic 2, Airdrieonians 1.
Motherwell 2, Clyde 1.
Heart of Midlothian 3, Clydebank 1.
St. Mirren 2, Falkirk 1.
Hamilton Academicals 2, Ayr United 2.
Edinburgh Hibernians 1, Dumbarton 0.
Third Lanark 1, Kilmarnock 0.
Queen's Park 4, Partick Thistle 2.
Glasgow Rangers 1, Greenock Morton 0.

ISLE OF MAN AUTO RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—The Town Council of Douglas, the chief town and center of government in the Isle of Man, has extended a hearty invitation to the Royal Automobile Club to organize motor races on Manx roads, during June or September this year, and to the Auto Cycle Union, with a view to motor-cycle races being held.

ILLINOIS WINS
FROM MILLIKIN

Wesleyan University Captures the Basketball Championship of Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association for Season of 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois.—Playing better basketball than at any previous time this season, Illinois Wesleyan University won the basketball championship of the Illinois Intercollegiate Athletic Association for 1919 by defeating the five from James Millikin University of Decatur by the score of 17 to 15 in the contest that carried with it the title.

Superb defense won for the Green and White quintet, only five field goals being made by the Big Blue team, which had defeated its opponents twice previously in the season before the tournament.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The week has been crowded delightfully with operatic performances by the Chicago Opera Company. This organization has firmly established itself in favor here, though but three in the sequence of seven performances filled the house "from pit to dome." These three large audiences were attracted by Mme. Galli-Curci in "Lucia" and "The Barber of Seville," and by Mary Garden in "Tannhauser." The public did not turn out for the careful and picturesque presentation of Massenet's "Cécile" and Puccini's "Gismonda," in which Mary Garden also was the central luminary.

"Cécile" was the opening opera. It fell flat because of the dearth of action, despite the plenitude of pictorial effect. Even the sumptuous pageantry of Cleopatra's barge could not redeem the impression that the production depended too heavily upon the usual phases. The music is rather insipid and colorless. Mary Garden is not at her happiest in a rôle that a good deal of the time makes her a passive bystander. Almost the only times she was her true, overblowing self were when she took the curtain-calls. There was much attractive dancing by Andrea Pavley, Serge Oukrainy and Mile Karall, but it was the exotic and bizarre sort of thing which an American audience is likely to receive dubiously. Alfred Maguenet strode about the stage with confidence and distributed his tones lavishly as Antony—he is a good actor and a good singer.

On Tuesday evening, while the Metropolitan Company gave "Trovatore" excellently with Mme. Matzenauer's Azucena at the Metropolitan Opera House, to a good sized audience, Mme. Galli-Curci was the reason why 800 persons were turned away from the academy, where "Lucia" was given. In the opening scene the machinery that ran the waterfall made a distressful droning sound that almost obliterated some of the singer's finest pianissimo effects. She gave battle to her mechanical rival bravely, and came off victorious. The mad scene completely captivated the audience. In the sextet the prima donna did not attempt to subordinate her associates. She sang merely as a sixth of the ensemble. Always the voice was beautifully sweet and translucent. There was little to be expected of her. There is a gentle, careless, disarming naturalness in Mme. Galli-Curci's stage demeanor. Alessandro Doldi was a very satisfactory Edgardo. For his scene of the "Lament" at Lucia's tomb the audience applauded him to the echo. It was an interesting night for the veteran conductor, Campanini, for he returned to the Academy 31 years after a memorable evening in 1888, when he led his famous brother, Italo, and his own wife (then Eva Tetrazzini) in Verdi's "Otello."

Mary Garden was a compelling presence alike to the eye and to the ear as Gismonda, and her costumes were sumptuous. In a vivid way she portrayed the transition from the cheap and saucy cynicism of the selfish worldling of the first act to the spirit tamed and trained in the school of ruthless experience. Charles Fontaine was a plausible lover (Almerio, the falconer).

On Thursday, in the afternoon, Mme. Galli-Curci sang in "The Barber of Seville" with sparkling brilliancy of voice easily evoked high notes, and a warm sweetness and smoothness at all points in the gamut. She defaced "Home, Sweet Home," after using the "Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" in the singing lesson, by changes in the last line, that gave her a lofty note, dizzily upsoaring, for the word "like." But the emotion was so sincere that one somehow minded the editing little. Riccardo Stracciari's figure was a whirlwind of fast and furious fun, with a climax in the rapid-fire patter of the Largo al Baccantini, and Vittorio Trevisan's high-toned and virgilio Lazzari's Basilio completed a trio of true comedians. Giuseppe Sturani admirably led.

On the same day, in the evening, Tamaki Miura gave the cunning and intimate portrayal of "Madame Butterfly" faithful to Japan in the last and least detail, which American opera-goers have found a revelation of Japanese artistic capacity in a new direction. Forrest Lamont was effective as the architect and boulder extraordinary Lieutenant Pinkerton. On Friday night, Mary Garden repeated her familiar enactment of Thais, with a fresh increment of dramatic intensity. Never, it would seem, have her tingling vitality and her tremendous temperamental ardors given her a more masterful command of the role, the dramatic situation, and the audience. Her tempests of emotion were as magnificent as thunderstorms amid the mountains. George Baklanoff was a dignified Athanael, ordained of voice, sure of himself, and as an actor careful never to overdo. "Romeo and Juliet" was given at a matinee farewell on Saturday, with Yvonne Gall the alluring Juliet, and the facile and thoroughly experienced John O'Sullivan for Romeo.

Leo Ornstein played MacDowell's noble and invigorating G minor piano concerto with the Philadelphia Orchestra in forceful fashion, and made friends with the audience before the orchestra performed his extravagantly eccentric "March Fanciful" and "A la Chinoise." The audience took both compositions as the outstanding jokes of the musical season. The funeral march has the steady pace of a procession beneath the howling dissonances. It should not be dismissed by the hearer until he is reminded—or has reminded himself—that great grief is more likely to be incoherent and inarticulate than it is to be eloquent. The Chinese music is the quarter came to life. The audience, amazed with amazed and amused comment, recalled the composer twice. The orchestra, alert for progressive tendencies, had done its best by the young and personally diffident musi-

clan. A sharp contrast in this program was established by Beethoven's "Prometheus" overture and Mozart's G minor symphony to start with. The Musical Art Club announces an interesting innovation. Women are being admitted, for the first time, as members, and (under the chairmanship of Miss Dorothy Joline, who has been prize-winningly active in many musical matters) they are arranging a series of musical teas, at the first of which Florence Earle Coates, the poet, and Letitia Radcliffe-Miller, the pianist, appear.

DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Second Convention of Mississippi Valley Waterways Association to Consider This Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The second annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Waterways Association will be held here on April 17 and 18. The governors of 15 states touching the Mississippi River, the mayors of 100 valley cities, and the heads of 500 commercial organizations in the territory have been invited to attend. The invitation list is the largest ever sent out to a waterways meeting in the West.

The general subject for discussion will be the development of foreign trade, the establishment of a national merchant marine, and the utilization of inland waterways.

Immediate subjects for action will be the task of solidifying public sentiment for the governmental development and equipment of the 16,000 miles of waterways in the Mississippi Valley, the establishment of regular sailing schedules from Gulf ports, the extension of the benefits of the present federal barge service on the rivers, and support in Congress.

One of the definite projects to be considered is the familiar one of the future improvement of rivers under a definite national program rather than under the hit-or-miss, promiscuous appropriation method of the past. James E. Smith, president of the association, will present his plan for the spending of \$100,000,000 in five years, to make the rivers navigable and place upon them government-operated barge lines, like that now in operation between St. Louis and New Orleans. This has had the approval of many organizations and aroused great interest in the last rivers and harbors congress in Washington.

The mayors have been urged to attend in order that the important problem of adequate river terminals and docks may be brought up. Engineers will advise the conference on the best methods of dock construction and it is hoped that a standard and uniform plan for terminal works may be agreed upon. Letters have been mailed to organizations in Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Alabama and Mississippi, informing them that the question of rates into their territories will be taken up. Such tariffs are now being prepared and are much sought after.

STUDY OF FRENCH IN SCHOOLS ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The war has revolutionized the demand for the study of the French language, it was stated here by Harry A. Peters, principal of the University School of Cleveland, Ohio, in a speech here before the North Central Academic Association. Four or five times more boys and girls are now studying it than before the war, he said. During the war, through German propaganda, many Americans were going to German universities when they should have gone to the French, because there they would have been appreciated and would have appreciated.

The notion that boys and girls are to study a foreign language as an end in itself or with a view to becoming grammarians, he said, must be given up. The purpose in studying a foreign language is to gain sufficient practical mastery of it to use it in daily intercourse, and so obtain a comprehension of the life, the institutions, and modes of thought of the people whose language it is. It is of no use, he said, that the world's schools and colleges should teach French, and teach it practically and in the spirit and for the purposes that have just been described.

NEGRO ASKS AID IN SOLVING PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Before the Chicago City Club, Alexander L. Jackson, a graduate of Harvard University and chief of the Negro Y. M. C. A. here, pleaded for the aid of the white people in solving the problem presented by the greatly increased population of Negroes in Chicago and other northern cities in the United States since the war began. The speaker declared that his object in coming before the club was to carry to it, if possible, the view of the American Negro in reference to his own problem and his relationship with other races.

The war, the speaker declared, gave the Negro his first real opportunity to get into industry north of the Mason and Dixon line. This was what brought the Negro to Chicago and other northern cities in greatly increased numbers. When immigration ceased, he said, and the North realized that it had but one untapped source of labor, and that among the Negroes of the South, and turned in that direction, the Negro came streaming over the line into Chicago, New York City, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and many other northern cities, where their Negro population greatly increased, almost over night.

THEATERS

New York Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—This is Molière week in New York, with the French actor-dramatist's famous comedy, "Le Misanthrope," being presented at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, and Molière himself represented as the central figure of a drama by Philip Moeller, and acted by Henry Miller at the Liberty Theater. In "Molière," Mr. Miller has surrounded himself with a company of quality, including Miss Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Miss Estelle Winwood, Sidney Herbert and Miss Alice Gale. A review of this performance was printed in these columns on March 4.

Otis Skinner, in a revival of one of his successes of a decade ago, "The Honor of the Family," has come to the Globe Theater. This performance was reviewed in these columns on Nov. 6, 1918. The New York Syncretized Orchestra, an organization of Negro musicians, under the direction of Will Marion Cook, has begun a brief engagement at the Nora Bayes Theater.

Maeterlinck's new drama, "A Burgomaster of Belgium," is to open its New York engagement at the Belmont Theater next Monday evening, instead of at the Little Theater, as first announced. The play has been well received on its tour of the smaller cities.

Miss Louie Emery, appearing at the Belmont Theater in "Penny Wise," by Mary Stafford Smith and Leslie Viner, has been doing a somewhat interesting piece of character portrayal, her part being that of Amelia Dobbin, the wife of a workman in a village of Lancashire, England. Amelia is an ignorantly shrewd, blunderingly wicked woman of middle years, who thinks she sees how to overcome the financial difficulties caused in her house by the laziness of her brother and the good-for-nothingness of her two sons, by tricking a life insurance company out of money. Her scheme is to get the insurance company to pay the value of the policy which she has carried for a long time on her son, John Willie, without more evidence than it is due than a physician's certificate, fraudulently obtained. The scheme, carefully prepared and launched in the first 20 minutes of the play, brings on a series of scares and surprises which last through three acts, and which on the whole are more effective than pleasing. Miss Emery takes Amelia through the melodramatic twists and turns of the plot with much ability, but her chief excellence is in representing the household life of a woman in an industrial village, who is prevented from rising in the world by the shiftlessness of her men folk. Given a part in something that was more of a human drama and less of a fantastic, obvious ghost story than this play, she ought to distinguish herself.

Her associates in the cast include Kevin Manton, as Amelia's brother; William Lennox as the son, John Willie, and Molly Pearson as Rosa, the daughter-in-law.

A new course in cinematography will be given at Columbia University this summer, in charge of Carl W. Gregory. A motion-picture play, chosen by the photoplay writing class, is to be produced by the students from both courses.

Photoplay Notes

A photoplay based on Dr. Selma Lagerlöf's "The Girl From the Marshcroft," a story of Swedish village life, has been released in the United States. The direction and acting are so good it is doubly to be regretted that the film has been cut with such little sense of drama as the print shown in Boston indicated. The course of the story is illustrated by interesting glimpses of the manners and traditions of the Delacartian peasants.

Something novel in serials is to be offered in the newest Maciste film, "The Liberator," which was made in Italy and is now being distributed in the United States with titles in clumsy English. Though its story runs the usual trite course of conventional melodrama, this is a humorous serial as it has the amiable giant Maciste, who was in "Cabrera," as the detective who ferrets out villainy and protects the innocent. Maciste has a comic sleuth assistant, a slight man whom the giant tosses about most laughably. The elaborateness and variety of the settings of this picture, the large number of players employed, and the generally good quality of the acting all help lift this serial above the average picture of its sort.

Those who have felt that Miss Elsie Ferguson has not had a story or a director worthy of her talents since she did "Barbary Sheep" under Maurice Tourneur's direction, will be interested in Miss Ferguson's remark to a recent interviewer: "We need better stories and we need them badly."

Mme. Nazimova is to appear in a screen version of "The Brut," the comic play written and acted by Miss Maude Fulton. Miss Alice Joyce is at work for Vitaphone on a picture based upon Charles Klein's melodrama, "The Third Degree." Capt. Robert Warwick is the leading rôle in the screen version of Gillette's "Secret Service."

Miss Alice Joyce's good acting makes interesting the photoplay version of Charles Klein's drama, "The Lion and the Mouse." Conrad Nagel does acceptable work on the whole as the son of the money king with whom the girl struggles to save her father, the judge, from impeachment. Apart from the quotations of Klein's own dialogue, the titles are wordily undramatic. Though the scenario is tritely written,

It might have been given something of a fresh aspect by a director working less in the terms of conventional stage direction and more in the terms of strictly picture-play direction. T. W. Carlton as Senator Roberts and W. H. Burton as Judge Stott show ability to secure character illusion.

NEW EDUCATIONAL BILL IS ADVANCED

New Hampshire House Passes Measure Designed to Raise Standards in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire.—With a slight amendment, which provides for the removal of a provision for the "medical and dental examination of pupils," the New Hampshire House of Representatives has passed almost unanimously the educational reform bill which reorganizes the public school system of the State. It is said to be practically certain that the Senate will concur in its passage, and that Gov. John H. Bartlett, who recommended the reform in his inaugural address, will sign the law.

The bill provides, among other things, that Americanization schools are to be maintained for the instruction of all non-English-speaking adults, and no such person between 16 and 21 years of age can be employed in any occupation unless he is enrolled in such a school or has been excused therefrom by the school authorities for good reasons.

The measure also establishes a standard school year of at least 36 weeks, and gives a new state commission, to be known as the Board of Education, complete supervision over the schoolhouses, school teachers, textbooks, and practically everything connected with the public school system, for which the board has authority to establish standards with the idea of improving the efficiency of schools that are at present admitted to be below par.

With regard to church and other private schools, the bill provides that the English language shall be used exclusively for purposes of instruction and administration, and no foreign language can be taught in any school, public or parochial, unless it is in addition to the regular courses prescribed by the state board in the English language.

Every school district in the State containing 15 or more non-English speaking adults is obliged to maintain a special Americanization school. The Americanization features of the bill go into effect this fall; other sections go into effect immediately.

BIG CROP INCREASE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—New Hampshire gained the highest percentage among all states of increased acreage of staple farm crops in the war years of 1917 and 1918, according to figures made public by the State Food Production Committee. The computations are based on the official figures of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates. They include corn, buckwheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. In the summer of 1917, the acreage in these staple crops in New Hampshire increased by 35 per cent over the acreage in 1916. This percentage of increase was nearly three times as great as the next ranking New England State, Connecticut, which showed 14 per cent increased acreage. In 1918, New Hampshire increased its acreage of these crops by 58 per cent over 1916. Vermont, the nearest competitor among New England states, showed an increase of 16.5 per cent.

The figures do not include wheat, in which it was said New Hampshire made an extraordinary percentage increase, nor beans, in which the acreage was much greater than normal. Neither do the figures take into account war gardens. The increased money value of the crops reported in 1917 over 1916 amounted to more than \$2,250,000. The increased value in 1918 over 1916 amounted to more than \$2,700,000.

DISTURBANCES IN KOREA QUIET DOWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department has made public the following statement:

"The Department of State has received information relative to the recent disturbances at Seoul and other parts of Korea which resulted in the arrest of a large number of rioters. The trouble seems to have originated through the circulation of a document signed by 32 Koreans containing attacks upon the Japanese Government and declaring the independence of Korea. A telegram received by the department reports that on March 12 the street demonstrations had practically ceased at Seoul and elsewhere. The object of the demonstration is stated to have been to obtain freedom of speech, right of petition and use of the Korean language in schools and the correction of other grievances."

CHILDREN'S LUNCHEONS DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Agitation against the Board of Education has been aroused among members of child welfare organizations in this city, because of its delay in applying the general system of free luncheons provided for by an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose. At a recent meeting held by the board to receive suggestions from representatives of these child welfare organizations, Mrs. Emma Murray, chairman of the board's committee for the purpose of considering the merits of the plan, reported in favor of furnishing luncheons in certain quarters of the city where they were needed.

STATE PROGRESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Development of Missouri River for Water Power and Opening of Coal Beds Are Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota.—While North Dakota, under the leadership of the Non-Partisan League, has taken a long step into what is called on one hand "state socialism" and state progress on the other hand, South Dakota, without the Non-Partisan League, has followed along the same lines more conservatively.

South Dakota, two years ago, started its rural credits department, which is the only such state system in America, and at the present session made provisions to start the development of the latent power of the Missouri River as a state project, along the lines of the power development in Canada. The Legislature also moved to take up the development of the natural cement products of the southern part of the State, and to provide this necessary structural material at a low cost to the people of the State. It made provision, also, for the development of the coal beds in the northwest portion of the State, in which Professor O'Hara, head of the state school of mines, says there are 1,000,000,000 tons in sight, without knowledge of what amount exists in deeper veins.

South Dakota has also made provision for starting the returning soldier into farming, if he so desires, through the Homestead Land Settlement Act. This will give the man who wants to farm an opportunity even if he has not a dollar to begin with, if he is willing to take the required obligations to get him a farm with its improvements and stock necessary to begin.

Altogether, the work of the two states is an advance step along the lines of state development, which will be watched with interest by the whole country, and the success or failure of the efforts of the two Dakotas along the new lines will stand as the landmarks for other states along such lines as have been laid down here on the broad prairie.

FOOD INQUIRY IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—The so-called Prendergast bill, introduced in the California Legislature by Nicholas J. Prendergast, assemblyman from San Francisco, calling for an investigation of the high cost of bread, milk, eggs, and similar foods, has been passed by both houses, and an investigating committee has already begun hearings. The committee has power to compel the attendance of witnesses. Frank B. Connolly, secretary of the Retail Grocers Association in testifying before the committee said: "Flour went up to \$13.50 a barrel in 1917, but when the bakers began to raise the price of bread we proved that they had their warehouses full of flour bought at \$6, \$7, and \$8 a barrel. Many of them had flour enough for two years."

NEW STREET NUMBERING PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit voters will be asked to adopt the system of house numbering which is in use in Cleveland, Ohio, at the polls, April 7. According to those who are in favor of changing the city's complex system of house numbering, postal distribution will be increased 30 per cent in efficiency, time of delivery of merchandise within the city limits cut 25 per cent, and ease of physical communication increased greatly both for native residents and strangers.

GERMAN NOT PROHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont.—The question of teaching German in the schools of Vermont has been left entirely to the discretion of the commissioners of education in each city or town, as the result of the rejection by the Vermont Senate, by a vote of 23 to 3, of a measure prohibiting the teaching of the German language in the public schools. Several cities and towns in the State have dropped the teaching of the German language.

LOWERING OF GERMAN FLAG

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Crews of the interned German vessels in Chilean harbors, which are to be turned over to the United States, have been ordered to lower the German flag by the Minister of War. The German Minister here protested and was informed that the order could not be revoked because the vessels were to be ready for delivery to the United States on demand.

CONGRESSMEN REACH PANAMA

PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—A delegation of United States senators and representatives has arrived here and was welcomed by Lieut.-Col. Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone. The visitors will inspect the work being done in the Canal Zone and inquire into prospective expenditures on the account of the canal and garrison.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Delegates to the Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have been named by the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The delegation is to be headed by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. The convention is to be held at St. Louis, Missouri, from March 24 to 29, inclusive.

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MICHIGAN CALLS DEAN ANGELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The presidency of the University of Michigan has been offered to Dean James Rowland Angell, of the department of psychology of the University of Chicago. It is announced here. Dr. James B. Angell, father of Dean Angell, served the University of Michigan as its president nearly 40 years.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

JOHN DRINKWATER'S
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Abraham Lincoln," drama by John Drinkwater, acted by the Birmingham Repertory Company at the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith, on Feb. 26, 1919. The cast:

Mr. Tuffrey.....Adrian Byrne
Mr. Stone.....Joseph A. Dodd
Susan Deddington.....Cathleen Orford
Mrs. Lincoln.....Mary Baby
Abraham Lincoln.....William J. Rea
Johnson White.....Herbert Marshall
Caleb Jennings.....Ernest Warburton
William Howard.....Noel Shammoun
Mr. Stanley.....A. E. Palmer
Simon Chase.....Edwin Greenwood
Montgomery Blair.....J. Adrian Byrne
Simon Cameron.....Arthur Ewart
Caleb Smith.....Richard Coke
Burnet Hook.....John Darnley
General Welles.....William Dexter
Edwin Stanton.....Herbert Marshall
Mrs. Galloway.....Isabel Thord
Mrs. O'Rourke.....Thord Gill
Frederick Douglass.....Victor Tandy
General Grant.....E. Stewart Linder
General Lee.....E. Harcourt Williams
John Wilkes Booth.....Arthur Ewart

LONDON, England.—London has been given another taste of the good work that is going forward in the provinces, by the visit of the Birmingham Repertory Company to the Lyric Opera House, Hammersmith; and has much appreciated the experience. An article on the artistic energy of these enterprising players appeared in these columns recently, and readers will recall that the general manager of that go-ahead concern is Mr. John Drinkwater, the poet-dramatist. It was his play "Abraham Lincoln" which was chosen for the London visit. Much praise for inviting the work to London in these commercial days, is due to Mr. Nigel Playfair, whose artistic tenacity of the Hammersmith theater has already been mentioned.

Greek Chorus Effect

Particularly courageous was it to produce a play of which the medium is mostly rhythmic prose and the characters show the manners and fashions of the mid-Victorian era. But so skillfully has the author used his chosen means of expression where it is used, for some scenes dispense with it entirely, that the poetical does not intrude at the expense of the dramatic. Indeed, apart from the utterance of the two chroniclers, who perform the office of the Greek chorus between each scene, one would scarcely be conscious of any departure from ordinary speech, beyond a certain literary balance and design to be caught only by the listening ear.

Such a subject at such a time as this, so parallel with the days of Lincoln, might appal most writers, even writers of books. But to place a historical idol of another nation on the stage and convince both sight and hearing would indeed be an accomplishment. But Mr. Drinkwater, without straining the note, has succeeded. The strength of his play is in its simplicity. Scene follows scene with the calm dignity of classic drama. Each is an episode complete in itself, yet an important link in the chain that binds together not so much the political life of the great President, but the character as Mr. Drinkwater perceives it. Indeed, the author in his note on the program disclaims any purpose either as historian or political philosopher. His outlook is purely that of the dramatist. Events have therefore been telescoped and Lincoln's policy as expressed by him is more to shape the dramatic significance of his character, than to solve the intricate questions in conflict in his times. Again, Mr. Drinkwater points out that he is an Englishman, writing as an Englishman, and therefore makes no attempt to achieve "local color," or speak an idiom he was not born or bred in.

No Attempt at Dialect

Following this wise lead, the players attempted no accents beside their own; and though to London ears the North Country speech which many used, including the chief protagonist, sounded at first somewhat quaint, it soon merged into the general effect and lost its peculiarity.

Dispensing with acts, the new play is divided into seven scenes, each representing important episodes in the life of the great President. The simple parlor in the Springfield home. Two men waiting for Lincoln sit before an early spring fire. They talk of Lincoln and the possibility of his accepting the offer to stand for the presidency, of his unknown attitude on the slave question, of old John Brown and his last words on the scaffold. "The end of that (the Negro question, for which he was hanged) is not yet," and the two men in the glow of the firelight and the gray dusk outside sing softly the marching song of the North. "John Brown's body lies a-mould'ring in the grave, but his soul goes marching on."

Scenes like this abound, and in their simplicity and directness lies the dramatic strength of the play. A sense of great world impulses, of things being done and things to come, hangs over the simple scenes, four of which consist merely of gatherings round a table. But the author has captured the spirit of those great times and, better than any lengthy book or official record, has shown us what men were fighting for, what Lincoln stood for, and what great things were being done for those yet to come. What is more, in a few short lines he gives you ambitions men and their motives, laying bare in wonderful dialogue and, by Lincoln's searching words of truth, their inner thoughts and schemes.

The Plain Dealer

Thus in a few piercing questions, friendly but firm, Lincoln uncovers the secret opposition of those around him. First, his own secretary of state, William Seward, who gladly grasps the ever-ready hand held out

in friendship; and Burnet Hook of his Cabinet, who refuses it and is dismissed. No one can resist that straight look, that commanding but conciliating voice, those searching words, "Come, now, what is it, sir," and the sequel, "Let us be plain," which opened an exposition of all that was in the other man's mind. "Lonely is the man who understands," says the chronicler before the second scene, and lonely is Lincoln in his fight for right. When the vote of his ministers goes against him on the great question of holding Ft. Sumter he overrides it with his presidential prerogative.

Thus we see him handling men and events. But with no less success does he silence the vulgar-rich, narrow-minded woman at his wife's table who joys over the South's losses. "You babble about destroying the South," he says with scorn. "I've a heart that's near to breaking every day. And you come to me talking of revenge, malice, and enduring hatred. These gentle people are mistaken, but they are mistaken clearly, and in a great name. It is you that dishonor the cause for which we stand—it is you who would make it a mean and little thing."

The Many-Sided Lincoln

We are shown the compassionate side of the man's nature in his words to the rebellious-hearted woman whose son would return no more; in the truly affecting scene, again, where the young sentry about to be shot for sleeping at his post is released, and in the beautiful episode with the old Negro from the South, whose receipt for longevity is: cold water, much walk, believe in Lord Jesus Christ; yet who nevertheless wants reprisals for the Negroes murdered by the southern troops. But the President shows a nobler ideal. "It is for us to set a great example, not to follow a wicked one." "Let your light so shine before men," quotes the old man. "You great kind friend, I will love you." Strikingly shown also is the man's bizarre humor, particularly when he comes in gayly to his cabinet, who are bursting with momentous business and suppressed opinion, and reads aloud some funny passage from Artemus Ward's newest book; and again when the solemn point is put forward by General Grant after victory as to what shall be done with the rebels. "I'll have nothing of hanging or shooting, even the worst of them. Frighten them out of the country, open the gates, scare them off. Shoot!" says Lincoln, flinging out his arms as if frightening away a flock of geese.

A Consistent Study

Indeed what truth there is in Mr. Drinkwater's portrait one cannot say, but that it is consistent, no one can deny. There is moral strength and magnificent humanity, and peace and humility as well as courage. This is silently expressed after his selection as President, when, left alone, Lincoln stands first before the map of the States and then falls on his knees at the simple parlor table, burying his face in his hands. Full of dramatic interest is the scene with General Grant at the Appomattox camp, and the suggestion of General Lee. But for nothing is the author to be congratulated more than his restrained handling of the final tragedy. No agony is piled on, though the expectation is intense. There is a brief speech of victory from the President to the house from his box, whose doors are mid-stage—a short promenade of "fashionables," who soon leave the stage to Lincoln's assailant, John Wilkes Booth, who comes swiftly forward, opens the box door, fires in, and runs. Some one comes out of the box closing the doors behind him and says, "Now he belongs to the ages." The appearance of the two chroniclers after this was a bit of an anti-climax and their mixing with the guests somewhat incongruous.

In a cast of 54 characters it is best not to discriminate, particularly as many of them doubled and even trebled their parts. But a word is due to Mr. William J. Rea for his well-thought-out study of the name part. But one question his stiff manner of holding the head and the thoroughly sour not to say fixed, grim expression. It was as though he were afraid to meet his copy of some portrait he had in mind lest he should not get it back again. But his consistency and his excellent voice and delivery made the part real and convincing. Mr. Noel Shammoun's Seward, Mr. Darnley's Hook, the Negro of Mr. Joseph Dodd, and the General Grant of Mr. Victor Tandy, all deserve special mention. Mr. Drinkwater was loudly called for at the end of the play by a house full in every part.

TOKYO NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Imperial Theater of Tokyo is now presenting "Shiobara Tasuke," a domestic play by Migita-Torahiko in three acts with six scenes; "Death of the Two," a one-act modern drama, in the European manner, by Kageyama-Tetsuo; and "Following Lover's Death," a one-act domestic play by Takayasu-Gekko. The first and the last are in the old style of acting and the second is in the new style. But in both styles, in the production, actresses take women's parts, as in the Occident.

Shiobara Tasuke is a rich country merchant. The play has two touching incidents: the parting of Tasuke with his petted horse, and a sad leave-taking of the ruined Tasuke the second from his betrothed, Sawamura-Soujuro is excellent as Tasuke, especially in the scene of the farewell to his steed. In that scene he indicates the beauty of the old style of acting, in which the actor, with the aid of the rhythmic movement, keeping time with the recitative and samisen (the three-

stringed native musical instrument). Tasuke drags away the body of his friend, who was slain in his stead, and flees to Edo to start a new life.

The part of Oryu, betrothed to Tasuke the second, with a beautiful simplicity of feeling, bearing almost unbearable sorrow in the eyes of her great joy, was strongly played by Mori-Ritsuko, the principal actress at the Imperial.

A CERTAIN LIVELINESS,
ST. MARTIN'S, LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"A Certain Liveliness," fantastic comedy by Basil MacDonald Hastings, produced by Charles B. Cochran and Seymour Hicks, at the St. Martin's Theater, London, Feb. 17, 1919. The cast:

Enteuthen.....Mark Stanley
Exelmael.....Wilfred Lyndon
Stathmous.....H. Brough Robertson
The Lady Margery.....Madge Thorpe
The Lady Merle.....May Hobson
The Lady Aveline.....Vera Neville
The Queen Mother.....Lady Tree
The King of Gnauch.....Seymour Hicks
Sir Douglas Dunk.....Hugh E. Wright
Just Susan.....Muriel Martin Harvey
Mr. Seed.....Sydney Valentine
Sir James Junk.....W. T. Elworthy
Will Carous.....David Clarkson
Mr. Throssie.....Laurence Caird

LONDON, England.—The new piece at the St. Martin's is revue with the music left out. The author, no doubt, intended a piece of satirical farce, but the satire misses the mark and scarcely succeeds in being funny. Nevertheless, there is a certain liveliness in the play, and Mr. Seymour Hicks is certainly lively. The trouble is, however, that he is expected to be taken seriously on several occasions; but as these occur under the most impossible conditions and in a piece that is, to put it civilly, fantastical from start to finish, all serious consideration is out of the question. There is even an attempt to make a young King heroic and nobilissimus; for instance, in the scene where his abdication is demanded by the cabinet, and in the discussion of this demand with the Queen Mother. But the effect is as comic as the Cabinet itself, which in true revue style consists of a Scotsman with a lauder brogue, a Lancashire man with one of his own, a Labor member and a peer—and the solemn figure of the implacable Mr. Seed, Prime Minister, who is plotting to be first president of the ungazetted kingdom of Gnauch.

No doubt within the political squibs of these ministers, fired off at the King in rapid succession, lay much satire on modern events. However, not many came through, what was enough to show that, had the play been the important unrestrained allusions to and suggestions of England's high politics and personages might have been considered undesirable if not dangerous. As it is, the long question and answer business is tedious—the ministers expounding great topics of the hour silly, and the young King (it must always be remembered he is mercurial Mr. Hicks) responding (of course) carelessly and wisely; while the unthinking, not noting the exaggerated contrast between the intelligence of one side and the other, laugh loudly. However, the singing by the whole Cabinet, after the manner of the unaccompanied male choir, of the new republican song, in diverse, unmusical voices, keys and pitch, despite the Premier's tuning fork, provided a moment of genuine humor and at the same time showed a possible improvement of the whole piece by the application of music.

For who has not seen countless musical successes in all climates with a "book" much on these lines? Young King unmarried, seeming popular, though revolution is pending, falls in love with young "Re-feminist" leader, who here wants to give up the vote and return to the clinging Victorian ways. This lady turns a popular tide in the King's favor, and for the comic Cabinet and the scheming Premier. Besides these are the irresponsible and irrelevant Queen Mother (made here delightful by Lady Tree), the New York newspaper man, funkeys and ladies-in-waiting, the roaring mob outside, the inconsequent doings inside. Are these not all more or less the stock-in-trade of musical comedies and burlesque romances?

But it must be said that the new play is refreshingly free from the time-honored matrimonial tangles and other contrivances, couples, and in its pretty Jacobean setting, a breakfast room in the palace—appears singularly fresh and wholesome. It is only when the motive of the revolution, namely, to end restraining laws, is explained, and the methods adopted to restore peace are vaunted and praised even by the nice people that had kept the piece from being dull before, that the play goes off the track. If this is anti-prohibition propaganda thinly veiled, the authors should be reminded that tub-thumping of any kind makes bad drama and impossible comedy; and as it is not likely to support any cause very long as it is, "A Certain Liveliness" merely takes up a theater that is badly wanted for other and more valuable works.

The play gives the principal player a lot of work, and Mr. Seymour Hicks as the King shirked nothing, giving at times a quiet restraint to the King's part, not usually associated with his name in this happy-go-lucky kind of role. Miss Muriel Martin Harvey looked like a damsel out of a Stan-Lane illustration in the pink column costume in which Susan Spank was the people back to the King. The actress' daintiness and inexperience took nothing from the part. Mr. Sydney Valentine lent distinction to the otherwise unimpressive part of the Prime Minister, though his talents were wholly out of place in the piece. Lady Tree pleased greatly, and the funkeys and ladies-in-waiting fell heartily into the scheme of things.

ENTERTAINMENT OF
MEN OVERSEASBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The theatrical year among the American expeditionary forces in France is now at its height under the general management of the entertainment department of the Y. M. C. A. It is impossible to complain that the overseas dramatic year has been lean. Even the time-worn excuse, "C'est la guerre," is exactly the reason why the amusement season has been so full to overflowing for the time-serving soldier.

About a year ago, E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames made an inspection tour of the Y. M. C. A. huts then in operation in France. There were then only about 300,000 American soldiers overseas. Even at that time, the need for adequate entertainment was apparent, and to meet this necessity, the Over There Theater League was formed in New York. Many units of from four to six entertainers have been sent out from this organization, representing every branch of the theatrical profession. Well-known performers of the burlesque, motion-picture, legitimate and vaudeville stages, as well as the Chautauque and Lyceum circuits were transplanted by the hundreds to France.

Vast Organization

This vast theatrical organization, which has grown up under the general management of W. H. Johnson, a young man, inexperienced in the business of stagecraft, who was graduated from Princeton in 1917. Repeated, unsuccessful attempts to be accepted for army service fired him with a desire to render actual service to the fighting man, and this desire has unquestionably borne much fruit. Under Mr. Johnson's general direction, A. W. Beatty, formerly with D. W. Griffith in motion-picture work, has charge of forming and re-forming companies of entertainers. Once the units are formed, John W. Beatty, director of music in the Grand Rapids, Michigan, public schools, has charge of routing the shows, assigning entertainment managers to the field, and caring for the mass of booking correspondence.

It is impossible to make a brief survey of the stars now booked for army entertainment. The vaudeville boards have contributed the following to this worthy cause: Miss Edna Aug. in an always popular scrubwoman act, is now playing the leave areas in Aix-les-Bains and Nice. Miss Irene Franklin and Burt Greene, noted in Keith circuit and Winter Garden shows, have toured all over France. Miss Corinne Francis and Tony Hunting were the first American actors to play in Germany after hostilities ceased, when they entertained the American Army of Occupation in Coblenz. Will Cressey and Miss Blanche Dayne, who gave many shows near the front within sound of the guns in the Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors, are now playing in the Nice leave areas.

The Notable Personnel

Representing the legitimate stage are the following: Miss Dorothy Donnelly, who played the rôle of Madame X, Fritz Williams, Miss Mary Boland for several years leading woman with John Drew, Miss Minnie Dupree, who played the lead in "The Road to Yesterday," and Miss Clara Blandick. Among the light comedy actresses are found such well-known players as Miss Carroll McComas, Miss Sidney Shields and Miss Stella Hoban.

Well-known musicians have likewise remembered their obligation to the soldier and how much the soldier may also help them to gain a higher interpretation of music. The plaid Princeps, Tsianina, interpreter of Cadman's songs, is singing with the Hunting and Francis act. While playing in Verdun, where not only roofs but cooks were lacking, Princess Tsianina proved as efficient in preparing a well-cooked meal for the entertainers as she did in singing "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water" for the soldiers. Miss Lois Ewell and Morton Atkins, both members of the Century Opera Company, are singing in the Y huts in France. Miss Vera Barstow, the American violinist, is now playing with the Musical Foursome Unit. Miss Grace Kerns, soloist at St. Bartholomew's in New York, Miss Ida Brooks Hunt of "The Chocolate Soldier" Company, and Miss Kate Condon of the Castle Square Opera Company are all singing for the American soldier in France.

Many Women Entertainers

Miss Neysa McMein, a clever illustrator, makes a tremendous impression with her caricatures of a soldier's life. Miss Margaret Mayo, playwright, played so close to the front lines with her unit that the company earned the name of "The Mayo Shock Unit." James Forbes, another well-known playwright, is on active entertainment service in France. Oswald Yorke of "Pollyanna" and "Treasure Island" note has charge over there of assembling and coaching small units to produce one-act plays.

During hostilities when transportation was tied up, the entertainers were first sent to the regional men, who managed usually with a trick to get them to a sector where an entertainment was most needed. One of these regional directors who worked nearest the front was D. C. Phelps, in civil life a Methodist minister in New York. Mr. Phelps was one of the first ministers to discern that the boys wanted shows rather than preaching. His working day of driving for entertainers and arranging for billets often began long before daylight and lasted always until midnight. He often said that the things he could do best in the army were to get the boys a good show. According to the soldiers, Mr. Phelps made good. The war days of giving a show in

the middle of a field with an army truck for a stage are now over. The Y. M. C. A. entertainers are working in cooperation with the army on a general plan devised by Col. John A. Kelley, G. H. Q. Each army corps, division, and regiment now has its entertainment officer, who works in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. representative. The army furnishes transportation and billets wherever necessary. The Y. M. C. A. assists the hundreds of army shows now playing in France, furnishing them with costumes, grease paint, wigs, thousands of violins, mandolins, and guitars. These soldier shows are furnished with one-act plays, sketches, monologues, sheet music, in fact, everything for putting on a play. It is the aim of the army to put on a new show every week, and the army neither has material exactly appropriate for ballet costumes nor can it requisition money for this purpose. The Y. M. C. A. maintains a department of about 30 French seamstresses to meet this need.

WELLAND'S RUHLBEN
THEATER THEORIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The English Review for January contains an article by Archibald Welland on "Impressionism at Ruhlben," which raises many questions for all interested in the art of scenic decoration. By a strange bit of dramatic irony, Mr. Welland was traveling in Germany to study the stage in August, 1914. He remained a prisoner of war for many months, he spent the dullness of confinement by weekly simplifications of his theories of the theater. The English stage contains no stranger, nor more satisfactory chapter in all its varied history than is to be found in Mr. Welland's work at Ruhlben.

He literally created a modern theater with a complex organization from the ground up, deriving all his assistance from within the community of war prisoners. His stage was built in a recreation hall under one of the grand stands on the Ruhlben race course. It was of course "little theater" type, 350 persons could witness his performances. Everything from the lighting system to the costumes was homemade. Furthermore, weekly productions were given and the cast was varied with each new bill. As Mr. Welland says: "Our theater had to be seen to be believed." But it is not of Mr. Welland's feat, nor of the good he did in relieving monotony for others that one wishes to write, splendid as were his achievements. It is his theory of impressionism on the stage which primarily interests playgoers.

Mr. Welland starts with the assumption that it is the business of the stage to create atmosphere—a subtle influence which will compel the audience to become participants in the action of the play. This is as much as to say that the art of the stage should evoke a perfect emotional illusion. What the realists of the stage can never understand is that literal realism is impossible. There is always something to question, such as an apparently oak wainscoted wall which vibrates with every opening and shutting of a door, and thus intrudes a fatal doubt of the reality of the whole. As an example of his theory, Mr. Welland describes his setting for the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." This scene is a favorite stamping ground for both amateurs and professionals, and true it is that in the majority of instances it is played with a heavy foot. Let us glance at the nature of its problem. If we attempt to play it as Shakespeare conceived it, we require an Elizabethan semi-open-air stage. We must today, except for doubtful archaeological satisfaction, eliminate a so-called "Elizabethan production" as impracticable. With all the resources of scholarship we should fall far short of doing it as the Elizabethans did it, nor should we tolerate half measures in art. The next alternative is to use all the resources of a modern theater to give the scene an accurate, historical setting, in which we shall labor to produce as minutely as possible the splendor of the Doge's palace. Museums would be ransacked for "correct" costumes, and the whole would aim to give "a picture of the times."

But this again is not Shakespeare. It is like setting precious gems in a pinchbeck alloy and putting the beauty of his verse against such a background. To do this is to lose sight of the emotional content of Shakespeare's poetry.

What we do require is a background in harmony with this emotional content, or atmosphere. Mr. Welland solved the problem as follows: "What we must feel in this [trial] scene is the inexorable will of the law, which gives—even against its own wishes—the verdict to Shylock, until Portia, with one of the most amazing displays of consummate skill, while upholding the law, sees one point the law has been blind to, and completely crushes Shylock."

Mr. Welland therefore proceeded to set his stage in black, thereby defying all known stage traditions, with the Doge and his council in somber purple. He wished to obliterate them as much as possible that the voice of the law might seem to come out of the shadows. "Dress Antonio in brown and his four friends in lighter, but not too light, colors; keep the crowd almost 'off,' and very dark, to form a dark frame to a picture of a sordid business deal; dress Shylock in deep red with

a touch of vivid yellow and green—the emotional need of these colors is apparent; for Portia there remains a legal costume of dazzling white, with a scarlet hat, her out ensemble forming the bright ray of hope that comes streaming into the gloomy, resigned mind of the merchant to save him."

Here, it will be observed, is a deliberate disregard of historical accuracy. What Mr. Welland desires to emphasize is Shakespeare's poetry and not his own archaeological learning. By way of contrast let us glance once more at the traditional costuming of this scene. Shylock is either given the yellow gabardine which his race were compelled to wear, or is clothed from head to foot in black. Portia is usually in red taffeta, trimmed with flaming velvet; the Doge and his council in glittering robes, ermine-faced. The crowd and the other characters are literally a motley crew of inconsistent color notes which continually distract the audience's attention. The result is that the stage manager is reduced to artificial devices to clear the entire center of the stage that Portia's "quality of mercy" speech may receive its due consideration. And all this because the producer is trying to do two things at once: first, he is striving for what Mr. Welland calls a "living Baedeker of the Doge's palace"; and having done that, he wishes to give us as much of Shakespeare as may be left over after the first object is accomplished. But it should be obvious that the two things do not go together.

On the other hand, to strip Shakespeare bare of all trappings is not to play Shakespeare but to reduce his drama to a recitation of poetry. It must be remembered that in his own day costumes were as elaborate and as appropriate as means permitted, far more elaborate and appropriate, he it remembered, than many of our modern efforts. He cannot be successfully produced by turning back the clock to what we consider an Elizabethan method, nor should his plays be represented as the fruits of a producer's researches in a historical museum. Decoration he does demand, but it must accompany and set off, not over-lay, his poetry. Those interested in this problem and its endless controversy will do well to read the whole of Mr. Welland's article. "One may differ as to some of the latter's details, for we all have our opinions about the emotional use of color; but it will be difficult to deny the correctness of his general theory."

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Feb. 27).—Miss Ellen Terry has been induced by Miss Davis Keane to play the nurse in the revival of "Romeo and Juliet," in April, at the Lyric. By the way, it was Miss Ellen Terry who declared once that no one could play Juliet till they were old enough to play the nurse. This is a significant hint to young actresses who aspire to the part of Juliet for its prettiness and romance. But students of Shakespeare know how much is demanded of its exponents besides these superficial characteristics. What Miss Terry meant was that the mature mind alone can understand as well as act the more subtle points of this beautiful portrait, first maid and then wife, with the proper balance between romance and tragedy. Mr. Basil Sydney will play the part of Romeo and Mr. Leon Quartermaine Mercutio.

When the Winter Gardens (New Middlesex's new name) opens with "The Girl Behind the Gun," Miss Phyllis Dare will be that girl. "Sometime in April" is the only indication of the date as yet available. But considering the many structural alterations promised by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard, the opening is by no means unreasonably delayed.

Following up the success of "Twelfth Night" at the Court Theater, which

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revival has been unanimously proclaimed the best seen in London for many years. Mr. Bernard Fagan will revive "The School for Scandal," on March 17. But so as not to interrupt the run of the Shakespeare play, the Sheridan comedy will be given at Monday and Friday matinees. The cast is a strong one. Leon Quartermaine will act Charles Surface; Herbert Waring, Joseph; Miss Susanne Sheldon, Mrs. Candour; Miss Leah Bateman, Lady Sneerwell; and Miss Mary Grey, Lady Teazle. But the enterprise of the little theater in Sloane Square does not end there. On Mr. Fagan's tablets are writ large such proposals as "She Stoops to Conquer," "Ibsen's 'Rosmersholm,'" "As You Like It," and "Much Ado About Nothing." Thus it will be seen that after years of seeming neglect Shakespeare is having something very near a boom, at least on paper. But there is no doubt about a general desire to play him by actor and actress manager. The above notes show this plainly; and besides there is Lady Forbes-Robertson expressing a wish to act Rosalind and Viola before her tenancy ends at the St. James' Theater, where "Eyes of Youth" has just scored its double century. Mr. Gilbert Miller has just bought the leasehold of the playhouse from Sir George Alexander's executors, and though this may affect Lady Forbes-Robertson's plan somewhat, it is not expected that it will prevent her producing a new play entitled "Come Out of the Kitchen," dramatized by A. E. Thomas from a novel by Alice Duer Miller.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier has thrown the old apple of discord into theatrical circles by suggesting Sunday opening as a means of relieving the present want of theaters, for the production of serious plays and many other specious reasons. But no one seems seriously disturbed by the apple this time, except some of the critics who strongly object to their Sundays being invaded, and seem to see in it just another managerial attempt to profit by the present demand for playhouses. The "trade" papers see no benefit either to authors or actors and scout the idea put forward by Mr. Bourchier that it would "provide an alternative attraction to the public houses," for these at present are mostly shut on Sundays.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Wonder Play
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"BARRIE AT HIS BEST"—Times
"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

William Gillette
"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times
"BARRIE'S BEST"—Times

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The Funnies Play
Ever Written by GEO. M. COHAN
GEO. M. COHAN AS THE PRINCE

PARK Theatre, Col. Circle, 59th N. Y.
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Society of American Singers
TONIGHT, Wed. 8:15, Sat. 2:15

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FRIDAY, EVEG. and SAT. MAT.
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WALTER AS

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"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION"
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HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
EVENINGS 8:30, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy of Montaigne, Madares and Madares
"MIS' NELLY OF N' ORLEANS"

THE HOME FORUM



Yarmouth, on the Isle of Wight

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Already in a New and Miraculous World

"In the lives of men who make a mark in the world, there is often some incident of moment to which they look back as decisive. It may come early or late; amidst the ruins of the Capitol, or on the road to Damascus. Yet, as Ruskin says, 'men are made what they finally become only by the external accidents which are in harmony with their inner nature.' It was to a present received on his thirteenth birthday that he looked back as determining the main tenor of his life." E. T. Cook writes in "The Life of Ruskin," "and it was the publication of a volume of lithographs in the following year that was the means of opening his kingdom to him."

"On February 8, 1832, his father's partner, Mr. Henry Telford, gave the boy a copy of Rogers' 'Italy' with Turner's vignettes. Ruskin had at this time never heard of Turner 'except in the well-remembered saying of Mr. Runciman's that the world had lately been so much dazzled and led away by some splendid ideas thrown out by Turner.' Ruskin was both dazzled and led. He fastened on the vignettes at once, took them for his only masters, and set himself to imitate the engravings as far as he pos-

sibly could by fine pen shading. His work in life as an interpreter of Turner was decided for him.

"In 1833 he had opportunity of trying to imitate them in a new field. In the spring of that year the elder Ruskin had brought home from the city a copy of Proust's 'Sketches in Flanders and Germany.' Father and son looked with delight at the wonderful places, and Mrs. Ruskin asked, 'Why should they not go and see some of them in reality?' Switzerland was included in the plans, and that very evening the boy was busy with the geography of Mont Blanc."

"The tour in which Ruskin thus entered into his mountain kingdom was the first of many Swiss and Italian journeys which he made with his parents, and he has given several descriptions of their mode of travel—the more interesting for its contrast with present-day conditions. The beginning of delight, he says, was in choosing the carriage, and in arranging cunningly what was to be virtually the travelers' home for many weeks. 'There was a front seat outside, four seats inside, and a dickey behind for nurse Anne and the courier. Then came the rapture of starting; the first trot through Camberwell—the sense of pity for all the inhabitants of Peckham who weren't going; . . . the change of horses at Dartford, feeling that the last link with Camberwell was broken, that we were already in a new and miraculous world, in which one crowded day of glorious life was worth a year of vulgar days.' And then the Channel-crossing in the little paddle-steamers of earlier times, their bits of sail worn and patched like those of an old fishing-boat; and 'the immeasurable delight of being able to loiter and swing about just over the bowsprit and watch the plunge of the bows, if there was the least swell or broken sea to lift them, with the hope of Calais at breakfast, and the horses' heads set straight for Mont Blanc tomorrow.' Then the first sight of the old belfry—the epitome, in some sort, of all that makes the continent of Europe interesting, as opposed to new countries.' No passage of 'Modern Painters' is better known than that in which Ruskin describes the strange pleasures and thoughts that come about me at the sight of that old tower."

"The start from Calais was made with four stout French horses, driven by a postilion. Travelers of birth or consequence had also their avant-courier to gallop in advance, and order the horses at each post-house. 'My father,' says Ruskin, 'would have considered it an insolent and revolutionary trespass on the privileges of the nobility to have traveled in such state; but he liked a good dinner and the best rooms at the best hotels. They started early, often at six, never later than eight, and traveled slowly, doing not more than fifty miles a day, and arriving at their destination for dinner at four o'clock. After dinner the boy had two hours of delicious exploring by himself, ordered in punctually at seven to tea; and finishing his sketches till bedtime at half-past nine. Three or four days would be spent between Calais and Paris, and between Paris and Geneva eight, nine, or ten. Words failed even Ruskin to describe the joy of these enchanted journeys—the afternoon walk among the rocks of Fontainebleau; the wonder of the cathedral aisles of Sens; the geological rambles on the oolite limestone of Mont Bard. The fourth day saw them at Dijon, where it was generally arranged that Sunday should be spent. Then on Monday came the drive of drives, through the village of Genlis, the fortress of Auxonne, and up the hill to the vine-surrounded town of Dole; whence, beheld at last the limitless ranges of Jura, south and north, beyond the woody plain. Then at Poligny the same afternoon we gathered the first milkwort for that year; and on Tuesday at St. Laurent the wild life of the valley, and on Wednesday at Morez gentians. And on Thursday one saw from the gained height of Jura the great Alps unfold themselves in their chains and wreaths of incredible crest and cloud."

Dawn

The day unfolds like a lotus-bloom. Pink at the tip, and gold at the core. Rising up swiftly through waters of gloom. That have night's shore.

—Mary McNeil Penolosa.

Just a Quaint Little Old-World Town

Six centuries ago Yarmouth was a seaside port of no little importance. Today it is a very small town to which island visitors go for a day's expedition in order to see one of the places that best preserves its old-world aspect. The streets of Yarmouth, the old castle close to the pier, the church and the market place all interest those who visit the quaint little town, and in the Pier Hotel the remains of the fine old mansion, once the residence of the Governor of the island, Sir Robert Holmes, who took office in 1660, are preserved. Sir Robert was a great seaman in his day, and however autocratic to the inhabitants over whom he ruled, he built the great causeway over the marshes and rendered many services to the island. In the church there is a monument to him, and legend tells that the figure has had a remarkable and adventurous history. The work was that of a great French artist, who was carrying it by ship to complete the head with a portrait of Louis XIV. Holmes, however, took the ship on one of his expeditions and insisted that his own portrait and not that of the King should complete the work.

Approached from the mainland from Lynton, Yarmouth is a picturesque spot, with boats lying outside in great variety. Up to 1832, when reform became the order of the day, it returned two members to Parliament, though the electors numbered but nine.

The "Twilight Feud"

"From 1834 to 1838 the interests of all cultivated people centered around what was called the 'Twilight Feud' (Daemringsfejd), and no record of Ibsen's intellectual development can be complete without a reference to this celebrated controversy, the results of which long outlived the popularity of its skits and pamphlets." Ibsen writes in his biography, "Ibsen."

"Modern Norwegian literature began with this great fight. The protagonists were two poets of undoubted talent. . . . Henrik Wergeland was a belated son of the French Revolution; ideas, fancies, melodies and enthusiasms fermented in him, and he poured forth verses in a violent and endless stream. It is difficult from the sources of Scandinavian opinion to obtain a sensible impression of Wergeland. The critics of Norway as persistently overrate his talents as those of Denmark neglect and ridicule his pretensions. The Norwegians still speak of him as himmelstræde vende sublim (sublime in his heavenly aspiration); the Danes will have it that he was an hysterical poetaster. Neither view commends itself to a foreign reader of the poet."

"The fact, internationally stated, seems rather to be this. In Wergeland we have a typical example of the effects of excess of fancy in a violently productive but essentially uncritical nature. He was ecstatic, unmeasured, a reckless improvisator." "Johan Sebastian Welhaven was a student at the University with Wergeland, and . . . formed as complete a contrast to his antagonist as could be imagined. He was of the class of Sully Prudhomme, of Matthew Arnold, of Lowell, to name three of his younger contemporaries. In his nature all was based upon equilibrium; his spirit, though full of graceful and philosophical intuitions, was critical rather than creative. He wrote little, and with difficulty, and in exquisite form. His life was as blamelessly correct as his literary art was harmonious. Wergeland knew nothing of the Danish tradition of his day, he treated with violent and bitter contempt. Welhaven, who had moved in the circle of the friends of Rahbek, instinctively referred every literary problem to the tribunal of Danish taste. He saw that with the enthusiasm with which the poetry of Wergeland was received in Norway was connected a suspicion of mental discipline, a growing worship of the peasant, and a hatred and scorn of Denmark, with all of which he had no sympathy. He thought the time had come for better things; that the national temper ought to be mollified with the improved economic situation of the country; that the students, who were taking a more and more

prominent place, ought to be on the side of the angels. It was not unnatural that Welhaven should look upon the corymbic music of Wergeland as the source and origin of an evil of which it was really the symptom; he gathered his powers together to crush it, and he published a thunderbolt of sonnets."

"The English reader, familiar with the powerlessness of even the best verse to make any impression upon Anglo-Saxon opinion, may smile to think of a great moral and ethical attack conducted with no better weapon than a paper of sonnets. But the scene of the fight was a small, intensely local, easily agitated society of persons, all keenly though narrowly educated, and all accustomed to the addressed in verse. Welhaven's pamphlet was entitled 'The Twilight of Norway' (1834), and the sonnets of which it consisted were highly polished in form, filled with direct and pointed references to familiar persons and events, and absolutely unshrinking in attack. No poetry of equal excellence had been produced in Norway since the Union. . . . Fanaticism gathered in an angry army around the outraged standard of the republican poet, but the lovers of order and discipline had found a voice, and they clustered about Welhaven with their support."

"Although the 'Twilight Feud' had passed away before Ibsen ceased to be a boy, the effect of it was too widely spread not to affect him. In point of fact, we see by the earliest of his lyric poems that while he was at Grimstad he had fully made up his mind. His early songs and complete pieces are all in the Danish taste, and if they show any native influence at all, it is that of Welhaven. "In critical history the absence of an influence is sometimes as significant as the presence of it. The looseness of Wergeland's style, its frothy abundance, its digressions and parentheses, its slipshod violence, would be to Ibsen so many beacons of warning, to be viewed with horror and alarm. A poem of three stanzas 'To the Poets of Norway,' only recently printed, dates from his early months in Christiania, and shows that even in 1850 Ibsen was impatient with the conventional literature of his day. 'Less about the glaciers and the pine-forests,' he cries, 'less about the dusty legends of the past, and more about what is going on in the silent hearts of your brethren!' Here already is sounded the note which was ultimately to distinguish him from all the previous writers of the North."

Members of America's Flora

"Let us notice a few of the members of our American flora which have taken places in the national literature and affections, or which are worthy a place there. Perhaps the white water lily is our 'bright, consummate flower,' both from its pure beauty, its sweet, powerful odor, and its poetical habit of growth. Nothing in nature is more perfect than a lake with wooded shores, and here and there a marshy river mouth where flocks of these glorious blossoms lie sunning among their pads," says Prof. Henry A. Beers, writing of "Esthetic Botany."

"But there are other aquatic plants deserving of more attention than they have yet received. Emerson says, 'In July the blue pontederia, or pickerelweed, blooms in large beds in the shallow parts of our pleasant river, and swarms with yellow butterflies in continual motion. Art cannot rival this pomp of purple and gold.' Then there is the Polygonum amphibium, in late summer spreading a rosy flush over the water. Thoreau saw it on the Concord, and said that 'its narrow strip of red looked very rare and precious.'"

"The trailing arbutus is the chief glory of the New England spring. Its rosy, apple-scented blossoms are eagerly sought, treasured proverbially so close on the heels of winter that you may find them sometimes by the dissolving edges of a snowbank. This flower has been sung by many poets. The scarlet cardinal is another favorite. It is startling to come on a band of these by the margin of a woodland pool, their gorgeous spikes reflected in the water. Our eyes, accustomed to the faint pink of the wild geranium, al-

most refuse to believe that this tropical red can be at home in the northern woods.

"The pearly everlasting—the fadeless flower with the silvery leaf—is familiar as a kinsman of the edelweiss, and a kind of Puritan amaranth or symbol of immortality. . . . Its cousin, the common everlasting, seems equally worthy of attention. It flowers in dry pastures where the grasses are yellowing in the September sunshine. With its woolly leaves, and warm, herby smell, it suggests a perfumed rose blanket. . . . One of our handsomest wild flowers is the impatiens or jewel-weed. Its orange-hued pendants have a reptilian grace, and

"In their gold coats, spots you see; Those be rubies, fairly favors: In those freckles live their saviors."

"The orchids, structurally the most highly specialized and interesting of plants, also furnish many of our showiest wild flowers. The great yellow or purple pouches of the Cypripedium meet the eye with an almost weird effect in the somber shadow of hemlock groves. Thoreau notices that the great purple-fringed orchis is one of the most characteristic flowers in the river meadows of the Maine wilderness. Touching one member of this family—the Arethusa—Dr. Gray is betrayed into saying, 'a charming little plant, in wet bogs, North.' As for the Ram's head Cypripedium, of which there are rumors in the botanists, I have been on its trail for years, but have never overtaken it. Until I find it the woods hold a mystery for me which I would be almost sorry to have them lose."

"It may be only fancy, or the force of association, but there seems often to be an aesthetic fitness in the habitat of plants. Take, for instance, the stramonium, or Jamestown weed. You will find it growing rankly in the poorest soils, in railroad cuts, and in the doorways of factories, among scrap tin and piles of rusty iron, and in waste lots unsightly with ash-heaps and rubbish. Here it flourishes in company with sunflowers, burdock, ragweed, prince's feather (Polygonum orientale), and other coarse 'escaped' weeds. Its lilac-tinted blossoms of papery tissue are not without a certain flaunting beauty; but with its rank foliage. . . . It seems the congenial outgrowth and expression of the unclean spots in which it roots."

"Contrast with this the characteristic flowers in dry, hilly woods of oak and pine. They are such as one would look for in just such places, little smooth-stemmed fragrant blossoms of cleanly habit. There is the Smilacina bifolia in May, with a spike of delicate white stars rising from between a pair of handsome leaves and emitting an odor like the lily of the valley. There is the pipsissewa with marbled leaves and bearing in early summer a blossom that fills the whole underwood with sweetness. There is a partridge berry (Mitchella repens) whose round, dark-green leaves with whitish midribs embroider at all seasons the forest carpet of brown pine needles. In fall and spring its red berries are familiar, and at midsummer it has blossoms arranged in pairs, resembling Grecian urns in their marble whiteness and elegance of form, frosted with a fleecy bloom in the throat of the corolla, and exhaling the most exquisite of wood scents. Succeeding these in August are the waxy, parasitic growths known as Indian pipes; and about the same time the flowers of the rattlesnake plantain, whose handsomely veined leaves are more noticeable than its blossoms."

"It is interesting to trace the successive stages in the life of a plant, and to recognize it later in the year in a new form of beauty. Thus the common wild geranium, which filled the woods in early June with lilac flowers, bears in late summer a still richer crop of scarlet leaves, before the rest of the foliage has begun to turn save here and there a sunac. So you will find through the winter the rich maroon leaves of the hepatica, whose blue blossoms were early out in the spring. The Smilacina racemosa produces in August a cluster of berries, mottled like bird's eggs. The hancberry, which flowered in May, affords later a bunch of curious white berries, adhering lightly to their coral stalks, and looking like the china eyes pulled out of wax dolls' heads."

"Even in winter the woods are never without interest. To say nothing of the laurels, ground pines, and other low evergreens, you will find in February a few green shoots forced out in some sheltered sand bank in an angle of the brook, where the moistness and the rays of the sun have made a natural hotbed."

The Earth Has Drunk the Snow

The earth has drunk the snow, and now the plum trees are blossoming once more.

The willow leaves are like new gold; the lake is molten silver.

It is the hour when sulphur-laden butterflies rest their velvet heads upon the flowers.

—Li-Tai-Po.

On Riches

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue. For as the baggage is to the army, so is riches to virtue. It cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hinders the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.—Bacon.

Happiness

Happiness depends much more on what is within than without us.—Lubbock.

Man's True Identity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches that the individuality and identity of the real man is spiritual, and this teaching is in accordance with the Scripture from end to end. Mortals have become accustomed, however, through centuries of false education, to regard man as material, and so we see him in subjection to his belief in material laws and limitations, and at the mercy of every changing circumstance.

It will be generally admitted that human existence is a state of consciousness, and it follows that, whether we realize it or not, we continually identify ourselves in thought either with Principle or Truth, or else with some phase of material existence. This so-called existence consists of the belief of pleasure and pain, life and death, in matter, and to the extent that we identify man with matter, he becomes liable to the attack of whatever comes of such belief. This means that we cannot believe in the reality of material birth without believing in that of its concomitant, death, and if we indulge the belief of pleasure in matter we cannot escape, sooner or later, the pain which is merely the opposite end of the same belief. Paul puts this very clearly when he says, "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." The extent, therefore, to which we identify ourselves with Truth or error, with Spirit or matter, with good or evil, determines the harmony and happiness of our existence. Our only refuge from error is in Truth, and the extent of a man's disbelief in the reality of matter through the understanding of the allness of Spirit and of man as a spiritual idea, registers his real immunity from every phase of evil, discord and death.

In so far as we mentally identify ourselves with the world of matter we find that the world exercises its claims upon us and we become, willingly or unwillingly, the servants of its laws, either physical or moral, just or unjust, together with all the conditions imposed by such servitude, and our only means of escaping such servitude is by complete reliance upon Principle. Mrs. Eddy makes all this abundantly clear when she writes on page 369 of Science and Health: "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave."

Christian Science, maintaining the fact of man's spiritual identity and his oneness with God, insists on the correlative fact of man's dominion over all the earth, and shows him to be amenable only to divine law, to be governed only by good, and never to be subject to any condition which is not the result of the action of the divine law, the law of Love. On page 393 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

The divine law, being the eternal manifestation of Principle, is infinite, ever-present, and ever-operative, and the only result of its operation is the production of life, health, harmony and freedom. "If this is so," some may ask, "why then all the apparent discord in the world?" Simply because mortal man is ignorant of Spirit, of Principle, in which all true law exists. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 278-279): "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love. Whatever brings into human thought or action an element opposed to Love is never requisite, never a necessity, and is not sanctioned by the law of God, the law of Love." In the proportion that this is realized we are able, through scientific understanding, to exclude error from our lives, and surely this is the practical demonstration, here and now, of man's dominion over all the earth.

In writing to the Church at Rome, Paul said: "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" and Jesus' rebuke to Peter, who in his misplaced zeal lifted his sword and struck the servant of the high priest, also made this point quite clear. "They that take the sword," he said, "shall perish with the sword." He used "the sword," of course, metaphorically, to bring home to Peter the fact that the adoption of material methods is the result of material thinking, and that by its adoption one inevitably becomes the slave of these very methods.

To believe that we have to draw a line between Spirit and matter by which to govern our lives is false, though, to our finite human sense, this may appear to be the case. As a matter of fact Spirit is real and matter is unreal. Our lives must, therefore, be governed by the understanding of this fact, in order that we may identify ourselves with Principle, or rather ratify the eternal identity of man as an idea of God, who lives, moves, and has his being in the eternal Mind, and is subject only to divine law.

Through understanding man's real identity Jesus knew that what he termed the "prince of this world" had nothing in him, no claim upon him, and no power over him, and this he demonstrated by passing out of the midst of the crowd when the anger of

the priests would have thrust him over the hill. He was also able to give his sense of life in matter into his enemies' hands, and in his resurrection to prove, once and for all, the absolute nothingness and powerlessness of evil or matter, and the omnipotence of Spirit. And so all mankind may, through spiritual understanding, identify themselves with divine Principle, letting that Mind be in them which was also in Christ Jesus. Thus they may lay down a false sense of life and find that eternal Life which is not dependent on matter, and sacrifice their human sense of freedom, happiness or pleasure, to find that these are, after all, but the poor counterfeit of the essential elements of Truth which are spiritual and eternal.

Mrs. Eddy sums up the whole in a passage of supreme grandeur and clearness on page 99 of Science and Health, where she writes: "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the self-entitled demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

The Idle Flowers

I have sown upon the fields Eyebright and Pimpernel. And Pansy and Poppy seed Ripen'd and scatter'd well.

And silver Lady-smock The meads with light to fill, Cowslip and Buttercup, Daisy and Daffodil;

King-cup and Fleur-de-lis Upon the marsh to meet With Comfrey, Watermint, Loosestrife and Meadowsweet;

And all along the stream My care hath not forgot Crowfoot's whole galaxy And love's Forget-me-not;

And where high grasses wave Shall great Moon-daisies blink, With Rattle and Sorrel sharp And Robin's ragged pink.

Thick on the woodland floor Gay company shall be, Primrose and Hyacinth And frail Anemone.

Perennial Strawberry bloom, Woodsorrel's pencilled veil, Dishevel'd Willow weed, And Orchis purple and pale,

Bugle, that blushes blue, And Woodruff's snowy gem, Proud Foxglove's finger-bells And Spurge with milky stem.

—Robert Bridges.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Handmaid of Bolshevism

Two decisions, made public on the same day, disclose the forces of drink and prohibition as maneuvering for position in the struggle which is ahead. The one comes from Ottawa, in the shape of the declaration of the Canadian Government that it has no intention of slackening in its advocacy of national prohibition; the other comes from New York in the form of the news that Mr. Root has accepted a brief as champion of the liquor forces in the Federal Court. Now whilst every supporter of prohibition must regret that a man of Mr. Root's capacity should have taken the field against them, there will come the counter-balance of satisfaction that so brilliant and virile a statesman as Sir Robert Borden should have been encouraged to adhere to the prohibition policy of his government by his experience during the war. For it must be obvious that in the face of the tremendous efforts of the drink interests to maintain a footing in civilized society, only a successful demonstration of the advantages of prohibition could enable a government to defeat them.

That drink is the strongest ally of disorder every thinking person must be aware. The first effort of the unprincipled revolutionary seems ever to have been to broach the wine cask in the street. "In proverbiam cessit," wrote the elder Pliny, when all the world was young, "sapientiam vino obumbrari," and the world, after the experience of the entire Christian era, is still repeating Pliny's warning, almost verbatim, in the familiar proverb, "When the wine is in, the wit is out." Even the Roman, however, drew a distinction between Bacchus and Silenus. It was reserved for Dryden to mistranslate Virgil, and to write of the "honest" face of the besotted boy who lolled astride a barrel on the inn signs of his day. To return, however, to the bottle political. Strong drink has ever been the handmaid of the riot, and the wine-shop, the cedar parlor of disorder. Shakespeare in his abounding wisdom knew this when he made Jack Cade tell the mob, "There shall be in England seven half penny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten-hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer."

A study of the psychology of Shakespeare may, not improperly, be recommended to Mr. Root and all the non-prohibition supporters of law and order. Mr. Root was not, of course, present when Jack Cade addressed the rabble on Blackheath; and that Shakespeare libeled Cade hideously is nothing to the point. Nor was he present when the Red Night-caps, drunk with brandy, and stopping at every dram-shop for more, rode on St. Denis' asses through Paris streets to dance the carmagnole on the Convention floor. But Mr. Root was in Petrograd during the revolution, and probably knows that anarchy never came thoroughly by its own until the mob gained possession of the vodka stores. The history of drink is the history of riot and sedition. There was a certain village, on an estate in Russia, so well managed that when the agents of Bolshevism came and knocked at the doors they could make no impression. Still the Tzar Nicholas had once said that Russia had two generals who never failed her.—General Jamuary and General February. So the Tzar Lenin may have bethought him of the two generals who never fail disorder.—General Barleycorn and General Hop. At all events, the Bolshevik agents appealed from Philip sober to Philip drunk. The wretched villagers were plied with vodka. When they had been sufficiently delirious, they acted as the insane always do. They burned the chateau, slaughtered the live stock, and, after a week or two of the new social millennium, sat down, like Job, amidst the ashes, to curse the day they were born. Meantime the apostles of vodka had passed upon their way, having lodged with their paymasters a demand for double remuneration, on account of the trouble they had experienced in seducing this particular village.

On the whole one begins to perceive the wisdom of Sir Robert Borden in his determination to give no encouragement to the handmaid of Bolshevism. Sir Robert does not want more prisons or lunatic asylums than he can avoid in the Dominion, nor, we are equally positive, does Mr. Root in the United States. That is why we regret that so great an American should have made what we conceive to be so vital a mistake. It is argued sometimes, more particularly in England, that prohibition is an interference with individual liberty. But the whole Statute Book is an organized interference with individual liberty. Today, in England, prosecutions are being undertaken wholesale against the use of drugs. But why, in the name of Liberty, should a man be permitted foully to befuddle himself with beer, or become murderously drunk with whisky, and be forbidden to smoke himself decorously to sleep in an opium den, or join a cocaine party in a private drawing room? Truly might Madame Roland have demanded, "Liberty, how many alcoholic crimes are committed in thy name?" When the recent prosecutions for opium smoking were taking place in London, where were the guardians of liberty in the pulpit, in the press, and in Parliament?

The truth is that no great philosopher was ever guilty of a worse specimen of the "glittering generality" than that of the famous epigram with which Rousseau opened the argument of "The Social Contract,"—"Man is born free." Man is not, and, historically, never has been born free. The Roman father enjoyed the right of exposure, the Hebrew father that of sacrifice, whilst throughout all time the father of the family, the tribe, or the nation has been as that of the Medes and Persians. No one knew that better than Rousseau. Therefore he turned his back on history, and based his argument on nature, so falling from the historical pot into the natural fire. For it is obvious that, in the phrase of Lord Morley, if man "is born into isolation, he perishes instantly." What, then, has to be arrived at is the dividing line between legitimate

and illegitimate interference. The question is a comprehensive one. But this, at least, is certain that if a man may be restrained from going to an opium den, and smoking himself into a physical wreck, he may as legitimately be restrained from going to a bar or a cupboard, and drinking himself into a public nuisance, a curse to his family, a criminal, or a murderer. The saloon is no more legitimate property than the disorderly house or the gambling hell. But it is the handmaid of Bolshevism.

Italy and the Jugo-Slavs

THE report emanating from Washington, a few days ago, to the effect that the United States had issued a protest to Italy against the Nation's "interference with the flow of foodstuffs to the newly liberated peoples of Jugo-Slavia," is only another illustration of the curious distortion to which facts are today subjected in the process of making their way to public knowledge. In this particular instance, the State Department at Washington being, apparently, entirely without information on the subject, went as far as it could in the way of denying the rumor. It officially declared that it had received no notice of such a warning on the part of the United States to Italy; clearly implied that it was very much inclined to discredit the statement that any such warning had been sent, and declared that, in any case, information on the matter would have to come out of Paris and not from Washington.

It is now possible to give the facts of the matter. Some time ago, with the full consent and approval of the local Slovene authorities, an Italian mission established itself in Laibach, the capital of Carniola, with the object of supervising and generally aiding the distribution of food for this province of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. When, however, the United States formally recognized the new Jugo-Slav Nation as an independent State, the Serbian authorities in Laibach at once requested the Italian mission to withdraw, vouchsafing as the only explanation that, inasmuch as the new government of Jugo-Slavia had been formally recognized, Laibach was no longer a city of the Austro-Hungarian Empire but a city of Jugo-Slavia. Italy regarded this act on the part of the Serbian authorities as "unfriendly," closed her frontier, and requested the Peace Conference to investigate the whole matter and deal with it as might be deemed advisable.

Italy claims that she has acted throughout with the utmost forbearance and with complete frankness, and points to the fact that, in spite of the difficulties placed in her way by the military authorities at Laibach in compelling her to send supplies by a longer and more indirect route, she has arranged so that there shall be no interruption in the flow of food to Austria and to the new Tzecho-Slovak republic. The Italian Government, moreover, it appears, was quite recently the recipient of a letter of thanks from the Tzecho-Slovak authorities for the successful effort Italy was making to keep up supplies in spite of new difficulties. That would seem to be conclusive enough.

As for the rest of the story, to the effect that the United States, Great Britain, and France might be compelled to ask the Italian forces to withdraw from Dalmatia, and that their place might be taken by troops from these countries, the Italian position is simply this, that Italy is occupying territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire; that she is doing so with the full approval of all the allied and associated governments; that the inhabitants of this territory were in arms against Italy until the last day of the war, and that, consequently, Italy, whilst exercising the utmost forbearance, has no alternative but to treat them as enemies, and to carry out the terms of the armistice against them in the same way as these terms are being carried out against the Germans.

Aviation in Peace

CONJECTURE has, of course, long been rife and busy with regard to the future of aviation. The exploits of aeroplanes and their pilots in war served, early in the great conflict, to remove the last vestige of doubt as to the possibility of employing the machines for purposes of pleasure and business at an early day. There has been no little disappointment, in fact, over the apparently unnecessary delay in commercializing aviation, a delay that has seemed all the more unaccountable because of the number of aviators and planes released by the signing of the armistice and the consequent demobilization of the military forces. Perhaps expectancy on this score had been running too high. At all events, the anticipated appearance of flocks of aeroplanes in the sky has not thus far been realized. Such interesting undertakings as the aerial mail were inaugurated before the fighting ceased, and there has been a lull even in this field during the last three months.

Those who are familiar with the situation will explain that during the war, in the United States and elsewhere, practically exclusive attention was given by manufacturers to the construction of war planes, and that war planes, even if made available for public use, would not meet peace requirements. Skilled war aviators were not demobilized as soon or in such large numbers as supposed, and not until discharged could they, even if they so desired, engage in commercial flying. In short, it has taken something like four months to ripen conditions, and now there are many and unmistakable signs of immediate and widespread activity in flying. On Saturday night last a great aeronautical exposition in the Madison Square Garden and the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory, New York, closed successfully. This exposition enabled many thousands of visitors to see what had been accomplished by the United States, and what might have been accomplished by the United States, had the struggle continued, in aerial warfare; but it went farther than this; it indicated what the United States could, and probably would, do toward making the aeroplane a great transportation utility in peace. Beyond this it whetted public interest in aerial traveling and traffic.

Before popular and commercial aeroplaning can be properly developed in the United States provision must

be made by the national, state, and municipal governments for landing fields. British and French authorities, national and local, have already gone far in providing such essential facilities. One of the principal purposes of the exposition just closed was to make clear to the visiting public how badly the United States was lagging in respect to landing fields, and to make equally clear how little could be done until there was something like enthusiastic cooperation between governmental agencies and aviation interests.

The United States Government is about to place on sale \$40,000,000 worth of finished parts and special tools originally designed for the production of aircraft. The Army Aircraft Production Board, in fact, has announced that advertisements to this effect are now being prepared. This material will, no doubt, be quickly purchased by concerns that henceforth will be engaged exclusively in the building of aeroplanes for general use. Not all of it will have great value, since the building of aircraft is an art in its infancy and subject to constant changes. But, temporarily, the parts and tools, generally speaking, can be used in the acceleration of production.

Events are now daily transpiring of a character similar to those which marked the initial steps in the popularization of the automobile. For example, mercantile establishments here and there, for the advertising that attaches to novelty, are delivering goods to purchasers by aeroplane; special excursions by aeroplane are being arranged; short and long distance aeroplane service is being put on a business basis, and, in addition to the spring revival of the aerial mail, comes the announcement of the proposed passenger-carrying aerial service, to be inaugurated on Aug. 1, between New York and Los Angeles, California.

Landing fields are going to be as necessary to aeroplanes as good roads are to automobiles. The chief danger the aviator encounters is in the making of landings in towns and cities. Towns and cities in the future, it is safe to say, will be attractive to aviators in proportion to the landing facilities they afford. Towns and cities with poor landing fields will be avoided as automobilists now avoid districts with poor roads. There is reason to expect a great increase in pleasure and commercial aviation within the next few years. It is time for national, state, and local governments to recognize this fact and make due preparations.

Chicago's "Grand Pacific"

THE two great hotel men of Chicago during the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century were Potter Palmer and John B. Drake. The Palmer House, for many years personally conducted by its proprietor, one of Chicago's earliest and most successful merchants, later a multimillionaire real estate owner, is still a conspicuous structure in the heart of the retail quarter of "The Loop." The Grand Pacific, personally conducted by John B. Drake for many years, is still a conspicuous structure in the Board of Trade district. But this house is about to be razed to give place to a mammoth office building. The original Grand Pacific, in its day by far the largest hotel building in the interior of the country, had just been completed, and the Palmer House, which was to be advertised widely as "The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in America," was on its way to completion, when the great fire of October 9, 1871, laid three and a third square miles of Chicago in ashes. In both cases rebuilding began at once, and the two houses were opened for the reception of guests in 1873. In the reconstruction of these hotels the work was carried on through the entire twenty-four hours of every day, powerful calcium lights being employed to make the task possible for the night reliefs of mechanics.

Chicago had risen from inconsequential proportions at the beginning of the Civil War to a city of some importance. It became recognized as the gateway between the East and the Great Northwest. That part of the flood of migration which did not flow southwesterly through St. Louis flowed northwesterly through Chicago. The Union Pacific Railroad had been completed during the last half of the previous decade; railroad extension had been carried into the grain country to the west; villages and towns were springing up over night throughout the territory tributary to the city on the horseshoe bend of Lake Michigan; money was plentiful; speculation was rife; business was largely an adventure; and Chicago was thronged with strangers, who were going, coming, or staying.

The Palmer House and the Grand Pacific were the great down-town stopping and meeting places. One made one's appointments either for the rotunda of the Palmer House or for the great central concourse and reading room on the office floor of the Grand Pacific. These places assumed some of the characteristics of clubs and exchanges. In each salesmen met prospective customers, promoters met investors, great enterprises were set afoot, great schemes were hatched, great deals were arranged.

Potter Palmer was a Democrat, and big democratic gatherings assembled in his ordinaries or his parlors. Only once did his allegiance swerve. This was in 1880, when he joined the Grant third-term movement. He and Frederick Dent Grant, son of the former President, had married sisters. John B. Drake was a Republican, and all of the big meetings of the Grand Old Party were held at the Grand Pacific. One naturally sought Republican headquarters and Republican notables under the Grand Pacific roof; one looking for Democratic headquarters and Democratic notables naturally sought them at the Palmer House, except at the period noted.

John B. Drake was the typical American landlord, a man of commanding stature and patriarchal appearance. Once every four years he attained to the height of his glory. This was on presidential election night. When the returns began to come in the great central concourse was certain to be packed with eager Republicans, and John B. Drake was certain to be mounted on a platform, a bunch of election bulletins in hand, reading the significant figures from doubtful precincts, districts, and states. When the news seemed satisfactory he would pause for applause and cheers; when the news was not promising he would look for a more encouraging bulletin in his

sheaf; when the news began to sound gloomy he would call upon some acquaintance to take his place.

One in the crowd at the Grand Pacific, at 10 o'clock on election night, could generally tell how the election had gone by simply noticing whether or not John B. Drake was reading the returns. There were some men who always stayed late, even if the news was setting against them, but the more experienced usually understood what it meant when John B. Drake stepped down from the table, and these lingered only long enough thereafter to make a graceful departure. At 10 o'clock the enthusiasm over at the Palmer House probably would be breaking all bounds, and, as likely as not, there would be a pyrotechnic display from the Palmer House roof. Disappointments, however, are to be expected in politics, and John B. Drake would be around next day to greet the coming or speed the parting guest with his usual benignity of manner. Few men met, in the course of a day, more people than did he. For, besides the tide of travelers, the Grand Pacific was thronged hourly by the busy people of the city. Its restaurant was, and continued to the end to be, the favorite noon-time rendezvous of the members of the Board of Trade.

Notes and Comments

THERE is some inexcusable inexactness, to call it by no harsher name, in certain of the newspapers concerning the attitude of those who differ from President Wilson with regard to a very important subject. For instance, one journal aspiring to influence says that thirty-eight United States Senators signed a resolution against the League of Nations. They, of course, did nothing of the kind. They simply protested against the form of the constitution of the League of Nations presented by the President. They are for a League of Nations, as are probably ninety per cent of the American people.

A CHART of all the books published in Great Britain and the United States in 1918 shows that 922 books of history lead the list, with 788 books of fiction following, and 721 books of sociology and economics in third place. All told there were published 8085 new books and 1152 new editions of old ones, and this total shows 1238 fewer books than the year before. Interest in the war accounts for the preponderance of books of history; but the proportion of fiction to non-fiction, so much smaller than the prevalence of novels would lead one to imagine, is characteristic of book publishing from year to year. Similar yearly charts covering the past decade show that about ninety out of every hundred books published are non-fictional.

IF THE plans now being made in Seattle, Washington, for a children's museum are realized, that city will have the fifth institution of the kind in the United States. Those now in existence are in Boston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Providence, Rhode Island, and St. Johnsbury, Vermont. The idea of a museum especially for children, and filled with objects particularly interesting and instructive to them, has proved itself well worth while. The Children's Museum in Boston has more than 100,000 visitors a year, and even when there is good skating on a pond in the neighborhood, the museum holds its own as an attraction. It is a noisier and livelier place than a museum for adults, which, by the way, is one of the indications of its success.

FROM a practical point of view it is interesting to learn, from its own columns, that the London Spectator thinks it a "subject for very anxious consideration how far the competing powers of industrial America will be heightened by the decision to rule out entirely a tremendously wasteful expenditure." There is one sound way for England to meet that impending increase in the competing power of American industry, and that is by ruling out the "tremendously wasteful expenditure" herself. Then relative conditions would revert to the status quo ante prohibition in the United States, and both nations would be equally benefited.

CHICAGO made a clear profit of more than \$3,000,000 in the operation of its water works last year. This is said to be the result of economy. It is one of the strange things to be encountered in human experience that Chicago should forever be talking about economy in the use of water. There is, of course, little if any economy in economizing in the use of water in a great city, least of all in Chicago, which has at its doorstep, for free and unlimited use, one of the greatest reservoirs of fresh, cold drinking water in the world.

PEOPLE in South Omaha, Nebraska, saw, the other day, what nobody had seen before when a herd of twenty-three American buffaloes was offered for sale, like any other live stock, in the open market. Contrary to the common belief that all the surviving buffaloes in the country are owned and cared for by the government, these animals came from a privately owned herd of about 250 on a ranch in Colorado. It was the first appearance, as private live stock, of an animal that has almost become mythical. With Indians going to college and buffaloes being driven to market, the wild West has indeed vanished.

THE latest thing is a concrete coal car. The first ever constructed, it is reported, has just been delivered to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The car has a capacity of 100,000 pounds. This is interesting, but the most interesting thing about it is that the concrete is to be confined to the car and not, as has lately been customary, to the coal.

LAST year 5360 war gardens were conducted in Manchester, New Hampshire, as a part of the campaign to raise food for the world. The system of operation is to be continued this year, and the plots cultivated within the municipal boundaries are to be known as "Victory Gardens." Manchester's example should be followed by all other communities in the United States. Food for the world is expected to be needed quite as much this year as last, and, for that matter, there is no reason why so good a thing as gardening, in the vacant places of communities, should not become an established custom.